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# Chetham Society:

ESTABLISHED M.DCCC.XLIII., FOR THE PUBLICATION OF  
HISTORICAL AND LITERARY REMAINS  
CONNECTED WITH THE PALATINE COUNTIES OF  
**Lancaster and Chester.**

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6. That twenty copies of each work shall be allowed to the editor of the same, in addition to the one to which he may be entitled as a member.

# LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

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- Vol. 1. The Vicars of Rochdale. By the late Rev. Canon Raines, M.A., F.S.A. Edited by HENRY H. HOWORTH, F.S.A. Part I. pp. xiii. 200.  
Vol. 2. The Vicars of Rochdale. Part 2. pp. 201-391.  
Vol. 3. Lancashire and Cheshire Wills and Inventories at Chester, with an Appendix of Abstracts of Wills now Lost or Destroyed. Transcribed by the late Rev. G. J. PICCOPE, M.A. Edited by J. P. EARWAKER, M.A., F.S.A. pp. x. 262.

### SECOND YEAR (1883-4).

- Vol. 4. *The Catechisme, or a Christian Doctrine necessary for Children and Ignorant people*, of Lawrence Vaux, 1574, sometime Warden of the Collegiate Church, Manchester. Edited by T. G. LAW, Esq., Signet Library, Edinburgh. pp. cx. 111.  
Vol. 5. The Rectors of Manchester, and the Wardens of the Collegiate Church of that Town. By the late Rev. F. R. RAINES, M.A. Edited by J. E. BAILEY, F.S.A. Part I. The Rectors; Warden Huntingdon to Warden Chaderton. pp. xx. 100.  
Vol. 6. The Rectors of Manchester, and the Wardens of the Collegiate Church of that Town. Part II. Warden Dee to Warden Herbert. pp. 101-206.

### THIRD YEAR (1884-5).

- Vol. 7. The Old Church and School Libraries of Lancashire. With Bibliographical and other Illustrations. By RICHARD COPLEY CHRISTIE. pp. xiii. 215.  
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### FIFTH YEAR (1886-7).

- Vol. 13. A Bibliography of the Works Written and Edited by Dr. Worthington. By R. C. CHRISTIE. pp. vii. 88.  
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Vol. 15. The History of the Church and Manor of Wigan. Part I. By the Hon. and Rev. CANON BRIDGEMAN. pp. vii. 180.

*List of Publications—New Series.*

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- Vol. 16. The History of the Church and Manor of Wigan. Part II. By the Hon. and Rev. CANON BRIDGEMAN. *pp.* 181-460.  
Vol. 17. The History of the Church and Manor of Wigan. Part III. By the Hon. and Rev. CANON BRIDGEMAN. *pp.* 461-684.  
Vol. 18. The History of the Church and Manor of Wigan. Part IV. By the Hon. and Rev. CANON BRIDGEMAN. *pp.* 685-836. (*Conclusion.*)

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CONNECTED WITH THE PALATINE COUNTIES OF  
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# NOTES ON THE **Churches of Lancashire**

BY THE LATE  
**SIR STEPHEN R. GLYNNE, BART.**

EDITED BY  
**REV. J. A. ATKINSON, M.A., D.C.L.**

*Vicar and Rural Dean of Bolton; Hon. Canon of Manchester;  
Author of "Memoir of Rev. Canon Slade";  
Editor of "The Shah-namah of Firdausi"; "Life of Wesley";  
"The Soul's Hour Glass."*

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

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## PREFACE.

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SIR STEPHEN RICHARD GLYNNE, the author of the Notes on the Lancashire Churches in this volume, was born in 1807. He succeeded his father, Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, in 1815, and was the ninth and last baronet. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, was M.P. for Flint district 1832-7, and for Flintshire 1837-47.

Sir Stephen was a good scholar, and an accomplished musician, but his passion was ecclesiology and archæology. It was his practise to spend some time every year in visiting ancient churches. From his note books he seems to have been over the whole of England and Wales, and to have taken notes of more than 5,500 churches. It was his delight to go about the country and pick up antiquarian lore. His knowledge of ecclesiastical architecture was so extensive and exact, that he could take in at a glance the features of a building, and his descriptions are remarkable for their accuracy. He remembered every church he had visited, and was able to discuss its characteristics, retaining them in his mind. For his own satisfaction he wrote down notes of each church. It does not appear, that he had

any idea of publishing, otherwise he would probably have expressed it, or have carried it out in his lifetime.

He left home in the Summer of 1874 to visit some of the Suffolk churches: On his return to London, whilst walking along Bishopsgate Street, he was suddenly seized with an affection of the heart, and fell. He was carried into the house of a medical man, and revived for a few moments and spoke, and then quietly passed away, in his sixty-seventh year.

He was thus engaged in what was to him the study and pleasure of his life up to the very last.

Whilst however he was keen and enthusiastic in following this pursuit, he was an active magistrate, and punctually discharged his public duties, especially those of Chairman of the Board of Guardians and of Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire, in which his estate, Hawarden Castle, was situated. He was a humble-minded man, of simple tastes, full of kindness and thought for others. An old parishioner said of him—"Sir Stephen is as innocent as a lamb."

The Editor of this volume had the privilege of meeting him several times, many years ago, at Middleton Rectory, where he often stayed with Archdeacon DURNFORD (now Bishop of Chichester). The impression he gave the writer of this preface was that of a typical English gentleman, very unassuming, highly cultured, and a most pleasant companion.

Sir Stephen's altar tomb is in the chancel of Hawarden church. His only brother pre-deceased him; his eldest

sister, the wife of the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., survives him, and inherits for life Hawarden Castle, which afterwards devolves on the widow of her eldest son, the property having passed to her grandson, a minor.

Sir Stephen's Notes on the Churches of Kent were edited and published by his nephew, the late W. H. GLADSTONE, in 1877, and now his Notes on the Churches of Lancashire are issued for the members of the Chetham Society. The Notes on the Churches of Yorkshire will also be brought out shortly.

There can be no question as to the value of these notes; the churches are described exactly as they were at the time Sir Stephen saw them, and as most of them have been in the hands of either the restorer or the destroyer, it is well that there should be some permanent record of what they were.

This volume contains notes of sixty-three churches, all (except Grimsargh) in existence before the Restoration. Sir Stephen's notes are in large type. He does not always give the year of his visit; the earliest date is 1833, the latest 1873—a period of forty years. The Editor's notes are in smaller type, with the date 1892. His aim has been to supplement the original with further information. He has briefly noted—

- (a) Alterations in and Additions to Churches.
- (b) Ancient Stones.
- (c) Inscriptions.
- (d) Brasses.
- (e) Tombs and Monuments.

- (f) Old Stained Glass.
- (g) Date of Registers.
- (h) Old Silver Communion Plate.
- (i) Bells.

Whatever is of archæological interest in connection with parish churches has been chronicled; what is modern has been introduced very sparingly, and only where there was special ground for it. Stained glass has been purposely omitted, except where it was old; almost every church has more or less of modern stained glass, some of which is good, some bad, and some indifferent.

Of the sixty-three churches, fifteen are dedicated to S. Mary, nine to S. Michael, four to S. Peter (S. Paul being coupled with him in one case), S. Bartholomew, S. Leonard, and S. Wilfrid; two to S. Andrew, S. James, S. Mary Magdalene, All Saints, S. Cuthbert, S. Helen, and S. Lawrence; one to S. John (originally to S. Wilfrid), S. John the Baptist, Sacred Trinity, S. Chad, S. Elphin, S. Margaret, S. Oswald, and S. Thomas the Martyr. Rivington has no dedication. Maghull was dedicated to S. Andrew when the new church was erected.

Forty of the churches are known to the Editor. His intention was to have visited most of the remaining twenty-three, but a long illness caused him to abandon it. In carrying out this work, he has necessarily been dependent on his brother clergy for much help and information, and he desires cordially to thank them, and those laymen, who have kindly assisted him. It will be

some recompense to them for their trouble to have a record of their churches in a publication of the CHETHAM SOCIETY. Every care has been taken to be strictly accurate, and to avoid errors, but it is quite possible mistakes will here and there be found, for these the Editor claims indulgence. He has undertaken the work as a labour of love, and without any special qualification for it. He regrets that he is unable to draw up a critical introduction on the ecclesiology of Lancashire. The prevailing style of architecture is Perpendicular, of which the finest specimen is the Collegiate Church (now the Cathedral) of Manchester. In the unprofessional judgment of the Editor, the noblest and most interesting of the old Lancashire churches is the Priory Church of Cartmel, whilst of modern Lancashire churches there is none to surpass the parish church of Bolton.

J. A. A.

THE VICARAGE, BOLTON,  
DECEMBER, 1892.



## Notes on the Churches of Lancashire.

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### CARTMEL.

S. Mary.

1833.

THIS magnificent church is decidedly the most interesting and beautiful in the county of Lancaster. It has a singularly impressive and venerable character externally, and derives much dignity from its great height. The plan is cruciform, each part being very lofty, and the nave and chancel having side aisles, and from the centre of the cross rises a low embattled tower of large dimensions, upon which is set another diagonally, a very curious arrangement, the latter having also a battlement, corner pinnacles, and large belfry windows of four lights, the principal features of the steeple being Perpendicular. There are excellent portions of every style about this fine edifice. A large portion of the walls are Norman, especially in the transepts, where appear some original windows, and the buttresses are flat. There are square turrets flanking the end of the north transept, and an early corbel table beneath the parapet of the north aisle of the choir. The south doorway of the nave is Norman, with fine ornamental mouldings displaying the herring bone, chevron, nail head, &c., and shafts with enriched capitals. The north doorway is Early English and externally has most elegant arch mouldings with the toothed ornament, and shafts with beautiful foliated capitals. The arch internally is, as often occurs, of contracted form upon Early English shafts. The transepts have late embattled parapets, as has the nave, and

over the west gable of the nave is a bell niche. There are very considerable Early English portions, and the main features of the interior are of that character. The nave is divided from each aisle by three lofty pointed arches with large octagonal piers. The clerestory windows are square-headed, and Perpendicular, of two lights. The west window is of five lights, with an embattled transom, those of the south aisle are of three lights, and all Perpendicular. There is a modern ceiling of stucco to the greater part of the church, quite incongruous. Some repairs were done in 1700, when probably the frightful stucco ceiling was put up. The tower rises upon four very grand Early English arches with piers of clustered shafts, having capitals with the abacus and some with early foliage. The east and west arches are loftier than the others. Between the aisles of the nave and the transepts are good Early English arches with toothed mouldings. The transepts are nearly equal in height to the nave, and have a clerestory with some Norman features. There are two windows in the south end, Perpendicular, and respectively of five and four lights. The north transept has at the end an early Perpendicular window of five lights between two Early English windows with wider arches than usual, finely moulded, with the nail head ornament and shafts, but these are walled up; and on the east side is a curious window opening internally by a wide and rather flat arch, with the nail head ornament in its mouldings, and upon banded shafts with fine foliated capitals. This is filled with Perpendicular tracery. Between the nave and chancel is a very beautiful Perpendicular wood screen, though not of early date, and exhibiting some symptoms of debased period, but the tracery is light and elegant, and there is a cornice of vine leaves. Upon this stands the organ. The rood screen and stalls are all post Reformation, but yet have a good effect, and are remarkable as having been erected at that time.

The choir has a magnificent appearance, enclosed by rich wood screens; the ancient stalls are all in fine preservation, and have a good effect, though rather of late date. The choir is

divided from each aisle by two semicircular arches, with rich mouldings containing the chevron, nail head, and a singular kind of square flower, evidently of a transition character from Norman to Early English ; the piers of clustered shafts, some having plain, some foliated capitals ; on the south side is a third arch, next the east, which is pointed, and within it is set a most rich and elaborate tomb of Decorated character. Above the arches is a triforium of lancet arches partly closed up. The clerestory has Perpendicular windows of two lights, square-headed. The east window of the chancel is a very splendid Perpendicular one of nine lights, with a transom and with some old stained glass. On the south side of the chancel are two Early English sedilia, with trefoil heads and shafts. In the north wall a slab beneath an arch, charged with a cross and an inscription in Lombard letter, probably to an Abbot ; another slab bears an unusually small cross. The north aisle of the choir has a plain stone groined roof with ribs simply crossing, and Perpendicular windows—in it are two slabs with flowered cross. The vestry at its east termination is also Perpendicular, and contains a library. The tomb aforementioned on the south of the choir is of rare beauty and magnificence, and is erected in memory of Sir John de Harrington and his lady. This Sir John de Harrington is said to have been summoned to meet Edward I. at Carlisle, 1305, to attend him to Scotland. It has a canopy of stone screen work, and fronts both north and south, the work on both sides is of the richest and most elegant character ; the piers between the arched compartments are charged with canopies with images of angels and of saints, the back ground wrought with the squared flower-work seen in the screen at Lincoln. The effigies of the knight and his lady are painted, the knight is cross-legged, and bears a shield ; at their heads are angels. The sides of the tomb itself are richly ornamented with figures within canopied niches, angels on each side the central canopy, and much of very elaborate and unusual sculpture, which must be seen to be fully understood and appreciated. Above the

niches is a cornice of remarkably bold foliage, also one of the wavy line and a battlement. The whole has been pretty well cleared from whitewash. The south aisle of the choir appears to be coeval with this tomb, and has three very fine Decorated windows of four lights, and at the east end one very beautiful one of five lights, with some rich old stained glass, which appears to represent the lineage of Jesse. On the south side, near the east end, are two sedilia with ogee arches feathered, and having crochets, finals, and pinnacled buttresses, eastward of which is a smaller similar one with a piscina. There are several modern monuments in this aisle, by one of which the two outer lights of the east window are unfortunately blocked up.

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1892.

In the north wall of the chancel, opposite the Harrington monument, is a pointed arch walled up. The slab has an inscription "Hic jacet frater Wilelmus de Waltona, Prior de Kertmell." Kertmell was a priory, not an abbey.

The whitewash and paint have been thoroughly removed from the Harrington monument, and the figures and canopy are seen in all their original beauty.

The stucco ceilings have been taken down, and the choir and transepts and the nave with its aisles have now open ceilings. The south aisle and tower have flat paneled ceilings of pitch pine. The organ is now placed at the west end of the south chancel aisle. The font, pulpit, and reading desk, all of stone, are modern, as also the brass lectern.

There are two silver chalices, the oldest, 1668, has a cover with device engraved on it : a silver paten and plate, and two flagons dated 1736 and 1739.

The priory church of the canons of the order of S. Augustine was founded 1188. It is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The registers begin in 1559.

The restoration was commenced in 1850, by removing the plaster ceilings and scraping the whitewash from the pillars and arches ; it extended over several years, being completed in 1867. There are

nearly three hundred volumes in the vestry library. A large "Vinegar" Bible was in use until lately.

There are four bells, with inscriptions : —

- I. "Dulcedine vocis cantabo Dominum nostrum. 1661."
- II. "In Jucunditate soni sonabo tibi Domine. 1661."
- III. "Peace and good neighbourhood. 1726."
- IV. "1729."

A monument has the following inscription : —

1600.

Here Before lyeth interred  
Etheldred Thornbvrgh corps in dvst  
In lyfe at death still fymely fixed  
On God to rest hir steadfast trvst  
Hir father Jvstice Carvs was  
Hir mother Katherine his Wiffe  
Hir husband William Thornbvrgh was  
Whylst here she ledd this mortail lyff  
The thyrde of Martche a year of Grace  
One thousand fyve hvdred nyntie six  
Hir sowle departed this earthly plase  
Of Aage nighe fortie yeares a six  
To whose sweet sovle heavenlye dwelling  
Ovr Saviovr grant everlasting.

An altar tomb has been erected in the nave with recumbent marble effigy of Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was assassinated in Dublin.

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#### BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS.

S. Mary Magdalene.

1842.

THIS church is much altered and modernized, and has but little that is good except the Norman doorway within the south porch, which has two ranges of plain moulding, and capitals of shafts, which have perished. The whole much

clogged with whitewash. The church consists of a west tower, a nave, with side aisles which do not reach to the west end (the southern not further than the porch), and a chancel. The tower and the aisles are modern in the meanest style, and sanded over. The chancel is more in its original state, and has a lancet window on the north. The east window Perpendicular of three lights, and a late square-headed window on the south. The aisles may have been built in the seventeenth century, and each is divided from the body by four small round arches upon slight circular shafts, mounted upon large bases, and partly cased with plaster. The chancel arch is removed. The arrangement of the seats is less objectionable than usual, and many open. In the chancel, south of the altar, is a square recess. The situation is lonely, and quite out of the town.

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1892.

The church was consecrated in 1547, when a chancel was added. In 1738 a north aisle, and in 1758 a south aisle, were built. A gallery was erected in 1754. A ceiling hid the open roof in 1778. The tower was built in 1782, superseding a little old belfry.

In 1873 the north and south aisles were pulled down, and on the north of the old nave a new nave and chancel were reared, and it is intended to have a new tower. A venerable fragment of masonry was discovered, solidly built of great boulders two to three feet across, cemented by wide joints of mortar four to six inches in thickness. This portion of old wall, sixteen feet by fourteen feet, is three feet seven inches in thickness; on the topmost coign is carved a small grotesque head. The old piscina, which had been used as a window lintel, has been placed in an arched niche. The old font, which was half buried in a wall and encrusted with paint, has been restored; it is of two periods, the basin is the older; the base, which is later, is octagonal, sculptured with trefoils.

The registers begin in 1662.

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## HAWKSHEAD.

S. Michael.

1833.

THIS church is on an abrupt eminence commanding the whole town, and a very fine prospect over Esthwaite Water, &c. The exterior is late, poor, and rough Perpendicular; the whole whitewashed. There is a body, and equal aisles, without distinction of chancel, and a plain west tower without any buttresses, a square-headed belfry window, and four ugly pyramids at the angles. There are plain north and south porches; the whole is of most indifferent architecture. The windows of the aisles and clerestory are all square-headed; those in the north aisle are probably of Elizabethan date. Near a north door is the date 1578, and in the south clerestory externally the date 1633. Some of the southern windows are of less debased style. There is a slate roof to the clerestory. There are five ill-formed low arches on each side internally, which have an obtuse and somewhat elliptical form, the piers are circular without regular capitals, but with a kind of horizontal moulding. The date of these strange arches it is difficult to fix, as they hardly resemble anything that is seen in other localities. The aisles are very low as well as the arches. The interior is rather neat, the pews regular, an organ at the west end. At the east end of the north aisle is a fine altar tomb of alabaster to the family of Sandys, in the style of the sixteenth century, with the effigies of a man and woman, with animals at their feet, in good preservation. The arms of Sandys appear over one of the doors. The east window is of five lights.

1892.

The church was restored in 1876. The whitewash from the exterior has been removed. The north porch has been removed. The church has been reseated with oak benches, and a quasi chancel formed, with oak choir stalls and reredos, and there is also an oak pulpit and lectern.

The organ has been placed at the east end of the south aisle. Oak screens divide the chapel from the aisle and chancel. The roof has been opened out, showing the old rafters and beams. The tracery in the east window is new. There are six bells which have been re-hung.

The registers begin in 1568. There is a silver paten, date 1736, and two silver chalices. The font is new; the old one was broken up, and buried in the churchyard. There is an old oak muniment chest, the lid fastened by three padlocks stirrup shaped.

The Sandys' altar tomb is stone, not alabaster; it bears the following inscription:—

Conditur hoc tumulo Gulielmus Sandys et uxor  
Cui Margaretæ nomen et omen erat.  
Armiger ille fuit p charus regibus olim;  
Illa sed exemplar relligionis erat.  
Conjuncti fuerant æquali sorte beati  
Felices opibus stemmate prole fide.  
Quos amor et pietas lecto contexit eodem  
Hos sub spe vitae continet ista lapis—  
Pignora divini fuerant hæc magna favoris  
Hæc tamen Edwini cuncta retundit honor,  
Qui doctor rectorque scholæ censor quoque præsul  
Ter fuerat merito Phœbus in orbe sacro.

In the churchyard there is a stone sundial, with date 1695.

A school adjoins the church, founded by Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York. William Wordsworth was at this school; his name is cut on one of the desks—glass has been placed over it to preserve it. Dr. Wordsworth, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was also at this school.

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### ORMSKIRK.

**S. Peter and S. Paul.**

1845.

**T**HIS church presents the singularity of two steeples at the west end, a large tower at the west of the nave, and a small octagonal one, crowned by a stone spire, at the west end of the south aisle. The latter is the earlier one, and seems to be

early Perpendicular. It has a moulded parapet without battlement, and large two-light windows set in squares. On the span are pointed windows of two lights. The large west tower was probably added for the reception of a peal of bells, and is late and poor Perpendicular of unusually large size, and having a heavy appearance. The great size of this tower appears particularly in the interior. It has a battlement and eight small pinnacles, the belfry windows are double, each of three lights, without foils. In the other stages are small poor windows of three lights, and the west door has deep mouldings. On the south side of the tower is a larger window in deep recess, in which a modern monument is erected. In other respects the church offers little to interest or attract. The plan comprises a nave and chancel undivided, each with side aisles, but the whole (except the Derby chapel on the south of the chancel, which is itself of late and debased character, erected in 1572), has been modernized both within and without, in the worst style. The arches and pillars are removed—and the windows of the venetian kind. There are large galleries on the west, north, and south, but several open seats remain in the south aisle, having carved ends, but not of very good character. The organ in the west gallery—the pulpit in the centre, blocking up the view of the altar—the font a hideous modern one. The tower arch is pointed, rising from octagonal columns. The Derby chapel is not occupied by seats, but kept closed. It opens to the chancel by two pointed arches rising from low octagonal columns. Its east window is a long obtuse one of seven lights, with transom, and on its south side are two similar ones of four lights. On the east respond appears the nail head moulding, which, if genuine, would indicate that the chancel is of Early English origin. In the Derby chapel are two sets of effigies, each representing a knight and lady, but very much mutilated, probably of the fourteenth century. There is an enclosed space in the south aisle, over the Scarisbrick vault, in which is seen a brass figure of a knight in ermine, charged with the armorial bearings—on a bend, three mullets.

1892.

The nave and aisles have been reseated with oak seats. The galleries have been removed; the seats with carved ends are now in different parts of the church. New arches have been erected in place of the Corinthian colums. The wall of the north aisle has been rebuilt. A new pulpit of carved oak stands on the north side of the King's chancel; there is a new brass eagle lectern. Part of the Derby chapel is seated with chairs. In the chancel there is now a five-light window. In the north wall of the chancel an old Norman arch (probably of 1070) was discovered, when the restorations of 1878 began; the organ has been erected above this interesting arch. The church has been new roofed, with oak paneling. The Scarisbrook chapel has been seated with oak seats. The brass figure of the knight is now fixed against the wall.

The effigies in the Derby chapel are supposed to be Thomas, first Earl of Derby, and his two wives, the second being Margaret, Countess of Richmond (mother of Henry VII.), who was buried in Westminster Abbey. In the Derby chapel rest the remains of James, seventh Earl, beheaded at Bolton, and Charlotte de la Tremouille, his Countess, who defended Lathom House.

The massive tower is thirty-three feet square, and its walls are seven feet six inches thick.

The registers begin in 1557. There is a peal of eight bells; the tenor bell was brought from Burscough priory at the dissolution, and bears two dates, 1497 and 1576. The inscription cut out of the old bell was let in when it was recast in 1576: "I. S. de B Armig. et e ux. me fecerunt in honore Trinitatis, R. B. 1497." There are ornamental devices between each word.

There is a silver chalice and paten, 1674; two chalices, 1633; paten, 1717; large paten, 1708; small chalice and paten, 1759; two large flagons, 1743 and 1759; two others, 1773; alms dish, 1781.

A brass plate on the north wall is inscribed:—

Jesus Maria

God save the King.

My ancestors have beene interred heare 385 years  
This by auntient evidence to mee appeares,

Which that all maye know & none doe offer wrong  
It is tenne ffoot broade & 4 yeardes & a halffe longe.

Anno Domini 1661 Henry Mosoke

Ætatis suæ 74 ad majorem Dei

Gloriam Richard Mosok Sculpsitt.

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### BOLTON-LE-SANDS.

S. Michael.

1872.

THE church has nave and chancel, each with north aisle, north transept, and west tower. There have been various modern alterations, and the chancel seems to have been wholly rebuilt. The transept, too, is clearly modern. The exterior is mostly sanded, according to the local fashion. The windows on the south of the nave are square-headed, of three lights, late and poor, those on the north are nearly similar. The arcade between the nave and aisle had originally five low pointed arches on octagonal pillars, two arches having been thrown into one. The chancel arch is similar, as are those between the chancel and its aisle. The chancel has a new east window of three lights and Decorated tracery ; the two on the south are of two lights. The tower is late Perpendicular, of good stone masonry, resembling those of Broughton, Leyland, &c., is without string course, has embattled parapet, and a square turret at the south east reaching to the top, and corner buttresses. The west window and those of the belfry are similar, of three unfoliated lights.

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1892.

The Church is said by some to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The nave was renovated in 1813. The north transept added in 1827, and the chancel rebuilt in 1846. There was a thorough restoration in 1880; the north aisle has been widened, and the transept done away with.

In the north aisle are two square-headed windows, one with three lights and one with two lights. There is a new vestry at the east end of the north aisle. There are three new windows of four lights, Perpendicular, on the south of the nave. The font is modern.

The registers begin in 1653. The old communion plate was given to a church near Malvern.

There are three bells (1) "1724. S. S. Ebor, gloria in altissimis Deo;" (2) "1692. In dulcedine vocis cantabo nomine tuo;" (3) of older date, "Hæc campana sacra fiat Trinitate Beata," with the representation of the Crucifixion and a lily.

On a slab now at the north side of the chancel, near the altar, is this inscription:—

COLE BEARS G V L E S O R V E R T Y E T M O R S U L T I M A	M. ROBERT. COLE. LATE. OF. THE. COATE HE. LYES. INTOMBED. HEARE. IT. IS SUPPOSED. THAT. HE. LIVED. ABOVE ONE. 100. YEARES: AN. DO. 1642.
LINEA RERVM LT	Arms—Vert upon a fesse or, three lions heads erased gules. Crest—A lion's head erased gules with an arrow bendways in his breast or.
	BVT. IMPARTIAL. DEATH. THAT. SPARETH. NO. DEGREE HATH. NOW. INTHRALD. HIM. HEARE. IN. HIS. CAPTIVITY WHERE. HE. MUST. SLEEPE. VNTIL. THE. TRUMPET. SOVND. ON. HY WHEN. ALL. MVST. ARISE. TO. IVGMENT. I'TH'TWINKLING. OF. AN. EYE O. THEN. REMEMBER. DEATH: WE. MVST. TO. GRAVE. OR. CLAY LIFE. PASSETH. LIKE. A. SMOKE. THAT. VANISHETH. AWAY.

Another inscription is:—

HERE LYES THE BODY of Tho  
Cole of BEAVMONT COTE Esqr.  
OBIJT Jan XII { Anno Domini MDCXCI.  
Ætatis sue LXVI.

He was a Person of comely presence & Deportment & of  
so great Indowm<sup>ts</sup> of minds yt 3 successive Kings thought  
him worthy of ye trust & authority of a Magistrate being Justice of  
Quoru of Oyer and Termin<sup>r</sup> and then Deputy Lew<sup>t</sup> of this County to his  
Death. He had a Head of Law & a hand of Justice, but with  
an Eye of Compassion, whose office was to maintain Peace,  
For he was a Peace maker a lover of it & now Enjoys it,  
as being a good Magistrate, a good Christian, and  
a good Man.

Jane, his wife & Edm. his son placed here ys monum<sup>t</sup>.

M S.

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### HEYSHAM.

S. Peter.

1846.

A MEAN church, but prettily situated. It has a nave and chancel, with south aisle to each, and a western bell turret. The nave has two plain pointed arches with octagonal pier. The chancel arch is obtuse, and has rather an early look, with a sort of herring-bone looking ornament in the imposts. The chancel has depressed arches opening to the aisles. There is part of the rood screen. The east window is Middle Pointed of three lights, and there is on the south side of it a two-light one, now closed by a pseudo Gothic modern extension of the aisle, so as to form a pew. The nave has a barn roof and is low, but loftier than the chancel. Near the chancel arch on the north is an obtuse-headed window of Norman look. Some windows have two plain lights with obtuse heads within a square. Another has two trefoiled lights, also in a square. The font has a plain octagonal bowl upon a stem of like form.

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1892.

Two of the windows with obtuse heads and the one with two trefoiled lights remain in the south aisle, but the other windows of both aisles are

modern Perpendicular. The window on the south side of the chancel of two lights, which was closed, has been opened out.

A portion of a chalice found in the tomb of an early rector of Heysham, interred under the south east wall of the chancel, has been placed in a recess of the wall, with glass in front of it.

The north wall has been rebuilt, and a Saxon doorway was discovered. This was carefully taken down, and has been re-erected in the churchyard.

The registers begin in 1658.

Professor Browne<sup>1</sup> thus describes the ancient stones in the churchyard :—

"In the churchyard is an example of a 'hog-backed' stone, a solid mass some six feet long and two feet thick, laid over some ancient grave. Along the top there are various zigzag lines, which some have supposed to be the old zigzag ornament of the Celts. The stag on the stone has some interest attached to it. It has broad horns, and, therefore, is of the platycerine class ; and as it is not a reindeer, it is said to be a rude representation of an elk. The scene on this side of the stone can scarcely be anything but an animal hunt ; it is not like the hunts which have reference to the trials of the Christian soul on its passage through the world. The termination at each end is a rude quadruped on its hind quarters.

"In the churchyard is a very curious shaft. The device on it clearly represents an early Christian church. It has crosses springing from the apex and eaves of the gable. It has three windows in the upper part, with the head and neck of a person shewing in each window. Lower down are four small orifices, two on each side of a doorway. The doorway is filled by a large figure clothed in a manner which may represent swaddling clothes, or grave clothes, or some ornamental or official dress.

"There are also some exceedingly curious graves cut in the solid rock, lying side by side. At the head of each is a little square hole."

<sup>1</sup> Transactions, Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. v.

## CLITHEROE.

S. Mary Magdalene.

1846.

THIS church has been almost wholly re-built, and not in a successful manner, in fact it is difficult to fix upon any part that is certainly original, except a piscina in the chancel, which has an ogee arch, with three-foil feathering. There was formerly a Norman chancel arch, which has disappeared. The present tower may have possibly some original work. Its west windows are Third Pointed, as also the belfry window. Upon it has been raised a lofty spire standing on an octagon. The nave has ugly wide lancets, the arcade of six arches with slight octagonal pillars. The ceilings flat, the chancel very shallow. There are galleries and an organ, the pulpit blocking up the altar, and crowded pews.

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1892.

The Church was rebuilt in 1828; tower and spire erected in 1854. The registers begin in 1570. There is a chalice with inscription "Poculum Sacramentale Anno Dom 1688." There is a peal of eight bells.

The east window contains fifteen representations of armorial bearings of the two Archbishops, the Abbot of Whalley, and nobility and gentry connected with the borough of Clitheroe; two of these almost obliterated.

In one of the entrances of the church are broken effigies of a knight and his lady, in alabaster, supposed to be those of Sir Tho. Radcliffe, who died about 1441, and Catherine his wife.

There is a brass plate on the south wall of the nave to commemorate the learned astrologer Dr. Webster of Clitheroe, who died in 1682.

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## COLNE.

S. Bartholomew.

1856.

THIS church has a nave and chancel, each with aisles, a south porch, and western tower. The exterior walls appear to be late and are much patched, the aisles have been raised; there are no parapets, but tiled roofs. The porch has a plain door with octagonal shafts. The arcades of the nave are dissimilar; the northern appears to be Early English, and has five pointed arches with circular columns and moulded capitals; the southern has octagonal pillars with capitals and bases; above is a clerestory of late square-headed windows of three lights. The windows of the aisles are similar. The chancel arch is continuous, and also those from the aisles of the nave, to those of the chancel. The north aisle of the nave is widest, and has a sloping roof. The roof of the nave is high and has good open panelling above the foliated bosses. The chancel has on each side an arcade of three low pointed arches on octagonal piers, to its low aisles, and a clerestory as in the nave, only smaller. There is a late parclose screen in the chancel, the east window of five lights Perpendicular, with pieces of stained glass; at the east end of the north aisle a vestry; a plain bracket at the east end of the south aisle. There are pews in the chancel, and modern monuments, some rough plain open seats in the nave; a deep gallery at the west end, in which an organ is shortly to be erected. The font has an octagonal bowl, with concave sides—on the stem, shields and emblems of the Crucifixion. The tower arch pointed, on octagonal shafts. The tower embattled, late Perpendicular, with square turret attached.

1892.

The north aisle has been rebuilt, an organ transept, and clergy and choir vestries erected; the tracery in the belfry windows restored; the church re-floored and re-seated throughout. The date of the font is about 1518.

The registers begin in 1599. There are six bells. There is silver communion plate—flagon, paten, and chalices (1776).

1508. William Hyrd was chantry priest. The inscription below is in red Saxon letters on three pieces of oak representing a scroll:—

Qualibus in cœlo precibus succurrere mundo,

Hac recitare viâ debes letare Maria

Larvas interitu diluit illa manu.

Hyrd, genetrix Christi, Wilelmum, deprecor, audi,

Ne superet mors me, Virgo parens, retine.

An epitaph of William Emot made by himselfe, who died Sept. 6th, 1660.

Cease Labours : Rest ye Seas of Cares & teares

Whose wauie hath tost me fwe & forty yeares ;

And now myne eyes got sleepe, sleepe here till

They waking shall my Redeemer's glorie see.

Sleepe till my happy soul rejoined may

With recreated body live for Aye. William Emot !

Epitaphium intra altaris Columnas apud Coloniam.

Hic jacet Johannes Horrockes, qui fuit artium Magister, et hujus Ecclesiæ Minister ; vixit annos 77, obiit die Septem 7<sup>o</sup> an. dom. 1669.

Rostra disertus amat, sic rostra Johannes amabat

Horrockes, pro rostris quippe disertus erat,

Barnabas ille piis, Boanerges et ille profanis,

Mercurius simul ac Morinolukēios erat.

Parcite, Pegasides ! mihi credite, plangitis illum

Quem Sion aut Helicon quemque et Olimpus habet.

Nec gazas Arabum, tua nec miracula, Memphi,

Sed stupet hic Seraphim quem stupuere Magi.

Sarcophago contenta minor, pars major Olimpo,

Utraque sed pariter dalmaticata fuit.

Pullulat ut Phoenix redivivus, apostolos, Horrockes,

Patrizet juvenis, fama perennis erit.

On a brass :—

Under ye Reader lies George Hartley, late  
of Bradefley ; now subdu'd to Mortall's fate ;  
Fifty-five years, Forty-five dayes, was hee  
Tost in these Tempests of Aversitie ;  
Then he arrived ye Haven of his Rest,  
To glorifie his God for ever blest,  
And in ye Sixteen hundred Seaventy year,  
December's month ye sixth, was Buried here.  
Reader, as hee, so thou ere long shalt bee ;  
All flesh, grim Death, is subject unto thee ;  
Thus Rich & poore, Mighty as well as Mean,  
Time calls, and they Returne to Dust again ;  
And see corruption till ye Trump shall call,  
Arise yee dead and come to Judgement all ;  
Hate sin, love works of faith & vertue here  
That thou, with him A glorious Crowne may'st weare.  
This for a Memorandum of his name,  
Whose vertues still surviving tell his fame.

On a small brass :—

Here lies ye body of Christopher Jackson of  
Barrowford who died Sep. 15<sup>th</sup>, 1695.  
Actor homo, Cœlum Spectator, grande Theatrum  
Mundus, vita frequens Fabula Scena Dies.

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### CHURCH KIRK.

S. James.

1873.

THIS church has nave and chancel and west tower, but the latter only is ancient, the nave having been re-built in 1804 in the poorest and most unecclesiastical fashion, the chancel at a later period, in tolerable Decorated character, but rather bold.

The tower is of very coarse Perpendicular, as are some others

of this northern country, originally wild and thinly peopled, but now rich and populous. It is rather low, has embattled parapet and four crocketed pinnacles. The masonry is of the rudest. There is a string course beneath the belfry windows, which are of plain unfoliated lights. The western has three lights, the others have two, under a flattish pointed arch, inclining to be straight-sided. On the west side is a flat arched doorway with label, and above it a coarse three-light window, with straight-sided hood. There are corner buttresses.

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1892.

There is an arch in the east end of the tower, now bricked up. The font is of the same age as the tower.

In one of the windows is some old glass, evidently fragments from the older structure, with the arms of the Walmsleys of Whalley and the Petres of Dukenhaugh.

The registers begin in 1633. There is a peal of six bells.

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## LYTHAM.

1846.

**S. Cuthbert.** A N uninviting modern-looking church of brick, perhaps of Elizabethan date. It has a wide nave with aisles, and a short chancel. The arcades of the nave have six very plain arches, without mouldings. The chancel is separated by a Tudor arch. There is a clerestory with single lancet-looking windows. The whole is embattled externally—the windows debased. The church has recently been adorned, and fitted up with much attention to ecclesiastical propriety, and there is a very good organ at the west end. The tower is of brick.

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1892.

The church was rebuilt of red brick in 1834. The organ has been removed to a chapel on the north of the chancel. The registers begin in 1666. There is a peal of eight bells.

## BROUGHTON-IN-PRESTON.

St. John the Baptist.

1867.

OF this church the tower remains in its original state, but the body has been wholly re-built in the poorest quasi Early English style, with flat-pitched roof of wide span, undivided by arcades, and ugly, wide, lancet windows. The tower at the west end is of the local Perpendicular type, embattled, and without divisional string courses; corner buttresses and small gargoyle, with a square stair turret rising to the parapet at the south east, and lighted by slits. There is a doorway on the west side with continuous arch mouldings, and over it a small three-light Perpendicular window. The belfry windows have three lights, foliated simply. On the western buttresses are sculptured shields; on the north west the arms seem to be three crowns, on the south west three chevronels.

1892.

The tower has on it the date 1533; the nave rebuilt in 1826. The registers begin in 1653.

Six sculptured stones of the original church have been built into the west wall of the nave. (1) I. H. S. (2) Boar's head with weaver's shuttle in mouth, and initials T. B.; the Barton Hall family had a private chapel in the church. (3) Shield with initials R. S. (probably Robert de Singleton); the shield of the Broughton Tower family, by whom the second private chapel in the church was owned. (4) Device, clawed foot and ivyleaf. (5) Shield with three boars' heads and initials T. B., another form of No. 2. There is a similar shield on north west buttress, described by Sir S. Glynne as seemingly three crowns—more probably three boars' heads, as the initials are the same—and the cutting is not completed, but only in outline. The shield on the south west buttress is the same as No. 3. (6) Shield and initials T. B.

The bowl of the original font (hatchet work, out of sandstone pebble)

which was cast aside in 1826, has been recovered, and replaced on a new base. The parish chest is a rough hatchet-hewn oak chest, with old iron mountings.

There are six bells. The old communion plate was melted down in 1851, and new purchased.

## WALTON-LE-DALE.

**S. Leonard.**

1867.

AS at Leyland, this church has had the nave re-built in a poor modern Gothic style, but the chancel and tower are old. The chancel is far inferior to that of Leyland, and is of the ordinary local Perpendicular. The east window is of three lights, and the lateral windows, also of three lights, are of a plainer character. The tower is of the same character as the chancel, and very ordinary, has embattled parapet and square stair turret at the south east. The buttresses are not at the angles, and there is no string course. The west doorway has plain mouldings, above it a three-light window, and those of the belfry are also of three lights. The present body is evidently larger than the original nave, and has a sprawling ill-proportioned look, having the addition of quasi transepts. But the site is beautiful, on an elevated bank overhanging the Ribble, commanding a charming prospect over the woody hill side and pleasant valley.

1892.

The square stair turret does not now exist. The church was rebuilt in 1798; restored 1864. There are some interesting mason's marks in the chancel. The registers begin in 1653.

There are two silver chalices and a silver paten, with the inscription : "The gift of William Assheton, Esq., of Cuerdale, to the church in Walton, Anno Dom. 1790." A second silver paten and silver flagon are of recent date. There are six bells.

A brass has the following quaint inscription :—

“ Here Lyeth the body of a pure Virgin espoused to the Man C<sup>t</sup> Isus.  
 M<sup>rs</sup> Cordelia Hoghton whose Honrable descent  
 You know now her ascent.  
 While in that hall this Virgin did remain,  
 To which this antient Chapell doth pertain,  
 Christ by his friends proved her affection kind  
 By pore, sick, sore, diseased, lame, and blind ;  
 And hourly finding at his mercy seat  
 So many prayers both from and for her met,  
 Kindly invites her by his servant pale  
 To the hill Country from this lower dale,  
 She knew his face, with heart and soul most free,  
 Behold the handmaid of the Lord, said shee.  
 So fits her for th'ascent which proving steep,  
 And she not well in breath stopt here to weep.  
 But call'd on to make speed, by hasty death  
 Left her tir'd body here to gather breath ;  
 Her soul sound in this faith rehears'd above,  
 And constant in her vowd pure Virgin love,  
 Mounts Zion hill, loos'd from corruption's band,  
 A maid of honour with the Lamb to stand.

A. H. P. Sepult, May 29, 1685.”

### GRIMSARGH.

#### S. Michael.

1865.

THIS church was originally built in 1706, on a small scale, of which the small tower and part of the west wall and south porch are the only original portions. The tower is very small and low, and has little or no architectural character, but is finely mantled in ivy. The porch has a gable with three pyramidal ornaments, and its outer doorway a flat labeled arch. Possibly the original roof may be still preserved in the nave.

An enlargement took place in 1815, when a north aisle was erected, with an arcade of four arches with octagonal pillars. More recently was added a chancel, much loftier than the nave, in fair Decorated style; the east window of three lights, with ball flowers in the outer moulding. The chancel arch is lofty, and there is a vestry on the north. The nave windows are meagre and square-headed. The church is very neatly ordered.

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1892.

The nave and tower were rebuilt on a larger scale in 1868. There is a good organ.

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## ST. MICHAELS-ON-WYRE.

**S. Michael the Archangel.**

1871.

A LATE Perpendicular church of rather coarse architecture, comprising nave, with aisles and chancel, with south aisle only carried to the east end, a west tower, and south porch. The north aisle, after the first two bays to the west, is expanded, but without arcade, into a chapel, but only extends four bays in all, and is not carried along the chancel. The north chapel is dedicated to S. Catherine, and belongs to the Butlers. Between the south aisle and the body is a long arcade of six clumsy arches on low octagonal pillars with capitals. On the north the arcade has only four arches, but similar to those opposite. The two eastern arches on the south are wider than the others. The nave is of some width, the interior is low and heavy, the roofs have open timbers of dark colour. The windows on the south are square-headed and labeled of three lights, save those at the east and west, which have three pointed plain lights. The east window is good Perpendicular, of three lights, as also that east of the north aisle. On the north the windows are of

three lights. There is an embattled parapet to both north and south aisles, and some pinnacles at the west end of the southern, but the east and west ends have no battlement. There is a vestry at the east end of the north aisle. There is a doorway of Tudor form at the west end of the chapel. The church was fitted in 1854 with open benches. The porch is plain, with an obtuse arched door. The organ stands in the south aisle. The tower is low and poor Perpendicular, has corner buttresses and embattled parapet, doorway with flat arch, and over it a three-light window with transom and unsfoliated lights; the belfry windows square-headed, of two lights.

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1892.

There is an embattled parapet to the south aisle and also to the west end of it, but only to the chapel part of the north aisle. The church was rebuilt in 1525.

The registers begin in 1659. There are three bells dated 1652, 1653, 1743. There are two silver chalices, one has arms engraved with the motto "Recte nec dubite."

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GARSTANG.

**S. Helen.**

1871.

THE church is situated in the village of Church Town, near two miles from the market town, and is a handsome and interesting building, lately completely restored in excellent style. The church was damaged by a flood of the Wyre in 1746, and was partially reconstructed soon after. The clerestory windows are said to have been added in 1811, when further repairing and improvements were made. The last restoration in 1868. It is chiefly Perpendicular, and consists of a clerestoried nave and chancel, with north and south aisles to both, and a chapel forming

an additional aisle on the south of the nave, and a western tower. Some parts have been renovated, and the clerestory seems to be new; it contains square-headed windows, each of three unfoliated lights. The windows of the aisles are all Perpendicular, of three lights, save those at the west end of each aisle, which are of three lights, and of rather curious tracery, which is evidently Decorated. The arcades of the nave have each five pointed arches on circular columns with octagonal capitals, which are probably not earlier than Perpendicular; the arches are chamfered. The roofs are all original, of plain but not bad timber work, but were formerly masked by ceiling. The tower arch to the nave is open, tall, and pointed, on octagonal shafts. The south chapel, called the Lady chapel, is late Perpendicular, said to have been built 1522. It is divided from the other aisle by two wide pointed arches on octagonal pillars, has three-light windows; that at the east end has a transom and three unfoliated lights. Its roof has good panneling, with moulded ribs upon brackets, quite flat. Among the woodwork of this roof are said to be fragments of inscriptions, amongst which occurs "A. D. MDVII. hoc opus" &c. There is a piscina in the Lady chapel, having trefoiled arch. On the west side of this chapel is a porch, having a good plain arched doorway. The pointed chancel arch is on octagonal shafts; there are pointed arches between the aisles of the nave and those of the chancel. On the south side of the chancel arch is an oblong opening through the wall from the nave to the chancel, carried to the ground. The windows of the chancel aisles are much like those of the nave, but the east window of the chancel is a fine one of five lights, the mullions in the centre intersecting. On each side of this window is a dissimilar stone bracket, of which that on the south is larger, and has flowered moulding. The chancel has on the north two pointed arches dividing the aisle, which are of good advanced Early English character, and have a central pier of clustered shafts, with capital of foliage, the responds being similar. There is eastward of these arches a perpeyn wall containing a door. The southern arcade has two

loftier and larger arches, but of later date, having an octagonal pier with capital, but the responds have no imposts. These reach nearly to the east end, but there is room for a piscina. The chancel is nicely fitted with oak stalls, those on the south being mostly original, especially the bench end at the east, which has good wood carving. Prior to 1868 there were pews and galleries, and the organ stood between the nave and the chancel. The organ is now placed in the north aisle of the chancel. There is a good original sacristy, adjoining the east end of the north chancel aisle, having two tiers of square-headed windows of two lights, and at the east end one of three lights, projecting, oriel fashion. The sacrarium is laid with good tiles, and there is a new wood screen on the south of the chancel. The pulpit a good new one of wood; the font also new. The nave is entirely fitted with good oak seats, free and open. The tower is Perpendicular, and rather plain, has embattled parapet and corner buttresses; at the north-east a square turret embattled, and rising high, crowned by a small quasi spire. There is a west doorway, with plain continuous arch mouldings, over it a three-light window; the belfry windows square-headed of two lights, and beneath them a string course. There is a parapet to the aisles but not to the rest of the church. There is a plain pointed north door.

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1892.

The columns of the nave have octagonal capitals on the south side and circular capitals on the north. The stone bracket on the south side of the east window remains, but the one on the north side, which was a mere block, has been removed to make room for a stone reredos with a white marble cross in the centre, erected in 1887. There is also a new wood screen in the north of the chancel. The pulpit is not new—the date on it is 1646.

An inscription runs along the wall of the Lady chapel immediately below the roof:—

Sancta Maria ora pro nobis  
Demon scribit ibi \*

Cuncta locuta sibi.  
A. D. MDVII. hoc opus aichat  
In templo gentes  
Caveant simul  
ssel loquentes.

The rector of Stonyhurst College has kindly sent a very probable solution of the inscription. The word after "opus" is the most puzzling; if it was intended for the name of the builder, or if it could be meant for "fecit," it would be appropriate. The suggested translation is :—

"Holy Mary, pray for us,  
The devil (demon) writes down there  
all that is spoken to him  
A.D. 1507 this work [was executed]  
In Church let the people  
beware of gossiping."

The humour is charming: "Mind what you're saying, the deil's taking notes."

The registers begin in 1567. There are six bells. There are two silver chalices, on one "Garstang, 1690," on the other "Garstang." Two flagons, on each "The gift of Isabella Pedder, wife of John Pedder, vicar, for the use of the church, 1795."

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## LEYLAND.

S. Andrew.

1867.

THIS church consists of a nave and chancel, with western tower. The nave was rebuilt in modern Gothic style about 1817, and has a flat ceiling and such poor details as might be expected at that date. But at the south east of the nave the Ffarington chapel is preserved, enclosed by screens, and fitted with stalls. There are galleries, and an organ. The chancel is of Decorated character, and has a high pitched roof covered with stone tiles. The arch opening to the nave is lofty, springing from circular shafts with moulded capitals. The east window is

of three lights unaltered, without foliations, and the east end is flanked by bold buttresses, a bold string course running externally under the window. On the south side of the chancel are three windows of similar character, the two eastern of three, the western of two lights, and there is a good Priest's door with fair mouldings and hood. On the north one window next the east resembles that opposite to it, and in the same wall near the west is an odd pointed recess, with small opening through the wall—a singular feature. The curious opening on the north of the chancel has been called a lepers' window ; it is seen both within and without. On the same side is a modern vestry. In the vestry a window contains some pieces of old glass, with the figure of S. Andrew, the patron saint, of excellent colours. The chancel windows contain coloured glass. On the north of the altar is an aumbry of oblong shape ; beneath the window and opposite to it on the south are three low obtuse arched sedilia and piscina, all of one design ; the latter is double. The roof is open and good, with collars and spandrels. The chancel walls within exhibit the bare stone, all freed from whitewash. The tower is of the local and somewhat coarse Perpendicular, opening to the nave by a pointed stilted arch. The tower is embattled, has corner buttresses, but no string courses. The west doorway has rather a flat arch with continuous mouldings, over it a three-light window with trefoiled lights, rather poor. On the north west and south west buttresses a small niche, and another over the west window. The belfry windows of three plain lights.

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1892.

The registers begin in 1653. There are earlier transcripts at Chester, 1622-1641. The flat ceiling was removed in 1875, when the west and a portion of the north gallery were also removed, the chancel restored, the church reseated, a new organ chamber and vestry built. A carved oak chancel screen was erected in 1887.

The pre-Reformation church plate is in the Roman Catholic chapel at Leyland.

There is a peal of six bells—(1) “ Let God be feared, 1722 ”; (2) “ The church prosper, 1722 ”; (3) “ 1835 ”; (4) “ Quatuor nos ante fuimus, 1722 ”; (5) “ 1835 ”; (6) “ Magisque quotidie delectabimus.”

There are some twenty-five rude incised crosses in the churchyard, some said to be of the fourteenth century.

A tomb has a figure of a man with a piece of music in his hand—over his head “ Musica Medecina Mentis Mæstæ ”; at his feet “ Nulla dies sine linea,” and the inscription :

Here lyeth the bodye of William Walker,  
Batchelor of Musicke and clarke of this  
Parish of Leyland for the space of xxv  
Years, and dyed the xx<sup>th</sup> of April, 1588.

Some fragments of an old church built into the present church were found in 1852.

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#### CHORLEY PARISH CHURCH.

##### S. Lawrence.

THIS is but a small church, strangely disproportioned to the present population of the town, in which a spacious and handsome additional church was built in 1824. The old church consists of a low west tower, a nave, and a chancel without aisles. The work is principally of a coarse Decorated work, verging to Perpendicular. The tower is three stages in height, but rather small, and crowned by a battlement and four small pinnacles ; the belfry window is of two lights, with ogee heads in a square ; the west window small, of three lights and coarse ; beneath it a string course containing heads and four leaf flowers—above the window a niche, with panelling about the head. The buttresses of the tower are angular, and charged with niches. Upon the tower are several shields sculptured in relief, and also in the exterior of the chancel. The west door of the tower resembles that at Up-Holland, the ornamental mouldings being wholly in the soffit, and ornamented with niches, shields, heads, flowers, &c., but much worse, and evidently of coarse execution. The

dripstone of the doorway has corbels of double heads. On the south side of the tower is a stair turret. The nave is embattled, but not the chancel ; the roofs are of the stone flags. The east gable of the nave is terminated by an open bell niche, with trefoil head, and is flanked by pinnacles. There is a plain south door, and no porch. The windows are mostly square-headed of two or three lights, verging from Decorated to Perpendicular ; that at the east of the chancel is pointed of three lights, with a transom, and late Perpendicular. The interior in its original state must have presented the appearance of a neat and unpretending village church, with some solemnity of effect—for the roof is open and of a high pitch, of good though not rich design, and the seats below are mostly open, though of a plain kind. The chancel arch is pointed on imposts. In the Duxbury pew at the north east corner of the nave is a very rich piece of wood carving temp. James I. The chancel has in the south wall a plain arch, perhaps for a tomb ; in the east wall are two stone brackets. There is another arch and a small piscina set unusually low down, partially concealed by the wainscoting at the east end. The altar has a fine new velvet cloth with the sacred monogram. In the chancel is a large covered pew, the canopy supported on twisted columns, apparently of the time of Charles I. The font is a circular bowl on a banded shaft, perhaps Early, the cover a high spiral one of wood, with rather good carving temp. James I. The effect of the interior is sadly impaired by a wretched irregularity of arrangement—pews are intermixed with the original open seats, a gallery built against the south wall of the nave, and a double one at the west end ; the upper one contains the organ, and comes so near to the roof that the case of the organ has been cut in order to fit the space remaining for it.

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1892.

The three-light west window, and the niche above, have been removed, and a new four-light window substituted. There is a new

west door, designed to resemble the old door. The stair turret on the south of the tower has been removed. North and south aisles were added to the church in 1859 and 1861. The chancel stone work externally has been renovated ; the stone brackets in the east wall are hid by a reredos. The small piscina set low down now contains the four bones of S. Lawrence protected by glass. The large pew with the canopy has been removed to the west of the south aisle, by the font. All the galleries have been taken down.

The registers begin in 1548. There is a peal of five bells. Three have inscriptions : (1) "I bear my part in pleasing sound, but when alone I summons to the ground." (2) "The day is over—cease from labour, I call to rest." (3) "Our voices do with cheerful sound make valleys echo round. 1763."

There is a large flagon and a chalice with inscription : "The gift of Dame Catherine Standish to Chorley church, 1770." Another chalice "John Cloudsley and James Mayson churchwardens, Chorley church, 1795." A large paten "Chorley church, 1771."

The relics of S. Lawrence, his head (which has disappeared) and four bones, were brought from Normandy, in 1442, by Sir Rowland Standish.

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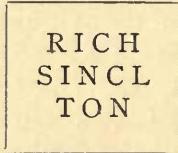
#### CHIPPING.

S. Bartholomew.

1867.

THIS church is said to have been rebuilt (wholly or partially) 1520, and the seats erected 1702. It remains in its ancient and unimproved state. It consists of a nave and chancel, each with north and south aisles, a west tower, and south porch. The whole of the rude local Perpendicular, in some parts debased, and affording a fair specimen of the large village church of North Lancashire. The exterior walls are white-washed, the roofs of low pitch, but carried down over the aisles. In the roof of the nave on the south is a dormer window, with high gable, square-headed, of five unfoliated lights. The aisles are not carried quite to the west end of the nave ; there is no distinction between chancel and nave. The northern arcade is

irregular ; the two western arches on this side are plain, and but slightly carved—the first pier is octagonal with capital, and on the west respond are two rude heads with the square head dress, and some shallow foliage ; the next pier has octagonal half pillar attached to the west side, and on the west side five heads like the others ; there is no shaft on the east side ; beyond this break are three clumsy pointed arches on low octagonal pillars, one capital having coarse figures. Near the eastern arch are two stone brackets. The south arcade is taller, has five pointed arches on octagonal pillars with stilted bases. The north aisle is much wider than the southern. The outer walls lean much. The roof in the south aisle is of coarse open timbers—the other parts have modern ceilings. The windows have mostly flat arches of three lights, some trefoiled, others with no foliation—some of four lights. The east window is of five lights, trefoil headed, and with no tracery. The tower arch is pointed—hidden by the gallery. The base of the wood screen remains across the second pier from the east, and has some original paneling. There are some plain rude open benches, the ends surmounted by balls. The font has an octagonal bowl, charged with shields, which contain various figures, one I. H. C. ; others have emblems of the crucifixion—some are obliterated. From the base of the shields runs a longitudinal string to the base of the stem, stopped by a cross string. There is a stoup inside the church near the south door, and another at the west of the south aisle. On the east face of the central pier on the north is an inscription :—



RICH  
SINCL  
TON

The fittings are bad, and the whole church out of condition. The tower is plain Perpendicular, of a type common in North Lancashire, of plain work, embattled, with four small crocketed

pinnacles and corner buttresses, and a large square turret at the south-east. There is no string course; belfry windows square-headed, of two trefoiled lights; a west doorway, and over it a tolerable three-light Perpendicular window.

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1892.

The church was restored in 1873. The wall on the north side of the church and the greater part of that on the south was rebuilt, and the lepers' window was consequently removed. There are now no modern ceilings, no gallery, no wooden screen. The benches are open, and of good workmanship, the old ones having been removed, and the church is in good order.

The registers begin in 1559. There is a peal of six bells, "Thomas Meres of London fecit, 1793." There is an old silver chalice "The Communion Cup of ye Churche of Chipping in ye county of Lancaster, 1602."

An old brass on pillar of south arcade, near chancel, has this inscription:—

"Here lyeth in Tom. : Two wyves  
of Robert Parkinson of Faiesnaſe Gent. viz.

a. Marie daughter of Ierom Asheton Gent (descended of the house of Midleton where she was borne) he had issue by her Marie, Roſte, Elizabeth and the 4<sup>th</sup> lyeth with her here, Mary and Roſte lye in Heighsam church (where their father is patron). She was married 4 years 7<sup>ne</sup> monthes and 3 dayes and dyed the 7<sup>th</sup> of April A° Dñi 1615

β. Anne, daughter of George Singleton of Stayninge Esquier, he had issue by her Grace, Anne, Raphe and George. She was married 7<sup>ne</sup> yeares and ten dayes and dyed the xxi<sup>st</sup> of November A° Dñi 1623.

[Skull & Cross bones.]

Theire PTES theire Psons and theire virtuous lyfe  
Now rest in peace freed from the bond of wyfe.

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## SEPHTON.

## St. Helen.

THIS is rather a spacious church, principally late Perpendicular, but with earlier portions in the chancel and tower. It consists of a west tower crowned by a stone spire, a nave, and chancel, each with side aisles, and a south porch ; the whole built of good grey stone, and the whole embattled, except the north aisle. At the east end of the chancel, below the sill of the window, is a vestry with battlement and pinnacles. The south porch is of two stages ; the inner and outer doorways are set in square compartments, with panneled spandrels, the windows of the porch are square-headed, and there are pinnacles and a niche in the centre of the battlement. The tower is Decorated, with some small windows of two lights, both in the belfry and on the west side ; the parapet plain, the spire octagonal and rather lofty, a heavy turret at each angle of the tower abutting against the spire, and having an arched passage through it. The windows of the aisles and clerestory of the nave are late and poor Perpendicular, the former of three and four lights, and closely set in the south aisle, less so on the north ; the clerestory windows are of three lights. The interior is light and handsome. The nave is divided from each aisle by four pointed arches, springing from octagonal moulded columns, having shafts at the alternate sides. Between the nave and chancel is a late Perpendicular wood screen of five compartments, with the rood-loft above it ; the work is rich but evidently very late, and there are fine cornices of foliage, grapes, &c. The whole of the chancel is enclosed by parcloses screens, resembling that of the rood loft, but less elegant, and partially restored by modern work. The screen on the south side has a loft upon it. There are also the original wooden stalls with their desks having carved ends and raised on a stone basement, which has pierced quatrefoils. The nave is principally fitted up with open seats having fine carved ends, partly original, partly modern, but the general effect is

very good. The pulpit which is set against the rood-loft screen is of a later character, and stands on four legs.

In the north aisle of the chancel is an ancient pew enclosed by screens. In this aisle are some Decorated windows, and under one square-headed one is an arch in the wall containing a monumental effigy of a cross-legged knight, with a shield of the Molyneux family. There is also another less perfect effigy. In the east wall of this aisle is a double piscina, of Decorated character, formed in an arch, with two trefoiled lights and quatrefoil above them—the whole surmounted by a dripstone. The chancel extends eastward of the aisles, the altar being raised up five steps. The east window is of five lights, the two lateral ones of four, both containing pieces of stained glass. On the north of the altar is an ogee feathered arch, which may have been an almery. In the screen between the chancel and the north aisle is an altar tomb of late Perpendicular character. The font is octagonal and panneled, of ordinary character. There is a brass in the chancel to Wm. Hulme, Esq<sup>r</sup>, 1548. At the west end is a good organ. In the churchyard many memorials of Romanists.

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1892.

The registers begin in 1597. On one of the seat ends is a curious figure of our Lord, on others the emblems of the Passion. Round the pulpit are the words "My sonne Feare thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with those that are given to change."

The brass lectern is modern. There are six bells. There is a silver paten "the gift of M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Jackson and M<sup>rs</sup> Alice Morton, 1695;" a flagon "the gift of M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Jackson, 1715;" a chalice "the gift of M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Molyneux, 1729," and a small cup with three arrows on it.

In the north aisle is the chapel of the Blundells. In the south aisle are the tombs of the Molyneux family. There is the brass of Sir Richard Molyneux, his two wives, and thirteen children; he died 1568. Also the brass of Margaret Bulcley, who died 1527; also the brass of

William Molyneux of Sephton, who fought at Flodden, and took two banners. The inscription is :—

“Gulielmus Molyneux Miles Dominus de Seston ter adversus  
Scotos regnante in Anglia Rege Henrico Octavo in Praelium  
missus fortiter se gessit maxime vero apud Floydon ubi duo  
armarum vexilla Scotis strenue resistantibus sua manu  
coepit :—In pace cunctis charus Amicus consilio Egenos  
Eleemosynis sublevavit Duas Uxores habuit priorem Janam  
Richardi Bugge in comitatu Salopiæ Militis unicam filiam et  
hæredem ex qua Richardum Janam et Annam. Posteriorem  
Elizabetham filiam et hæredem Cuthberti Clifton Arm<sup>i</sup> ex  
qua Gulielmum Thomam et Annam genuit. Anno 65 vixit.  
Hic in spe Resurrectionis cum Majoribus requiescit—Anno  
Domini 1548 Mense Julii.”

Above his effigy, on a brass, is engraved a representation of one of the banners he took, bearing the motto “danc tout.”

### AUGHTON.

#### *S. Michael.*

THIS church consists of a nave and chancel, each with north aisle, the steeple standing between the north aisle of the nave and that of the chancel. The whole is late Lancashire Perpendicular, except the steeple and the trace of a Norman door on the south of the nave. The roofs are separate, of tolerable pitch and equal height, and there are no parapets. There is a modern south porch, and a vestry north of the chancel aisle having a battlement and pinnacles. The tower is octagonal above the roof, and in its lower portion appears to be Early English ; it is surmounted by an octagonal stone spire, and has a neat moulded parapet—the belfry windows are Decorated of two lights. The windows are all late—some square-headed, and some modern and very bad. Those of the chancel have wide flattened arches of four lights, that at the east of five. In the

north aisle the east window is of better kind, square-headed, of three lights, of an early Perpendicular character. The nave is divided from the north aisle by four low pointed arches upon octagonal pillars, beyond which is the tower rising upon three rather acute arches with continuous moulding; opening on its east, west, and south sides, and beyond the steeple, are two very dissimilar pointed arches dividing the chancel and its aisle,—one of which is very wide and obtuse, the other pointed, low, and stilted; the piers are quite plain without any shaft. In the lower part of the tower is a small narrow window without tracery, and there is a door with flattened trefoil head opening to a stair turret at the south west corner of the steeple. In the north wall is a large arched recess, with bold feathering. There is no chancel arch. The nave is ceiled, but the roof of the chancel is open, and a tolerable specimen of rude kind which occurs sometimes in Wales. The interstices in the slope of the roof are filled with quatrefoils, and there are large figures of angels bearing shields below the brackets which support the beams. On one of the shields appears the eagle and child. The font is modern. Upon a slab is sculptured in relief a *hand* holding a pair of tongs, as it appears.

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1892.

There is a new carved oak pulpit and a lectern, also a lych gate. In the chancel there is an altar tomb to the Rev. George Vanburgh, forty-eight years rector, died 1847, aged 91. The registers begin in 1541.

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#### MAGHULL.

1862.

THIS church, a chapel to Halsall, now consists of an ugly modern body erected about thirty years, and an ancient chancel with small aisle or chapel on the north. This portion is of grey sandstone. The chancel is but low, and its arch to the

nave is gone. It has the original east window, probably Perpendicular, but completely gutted, and the chancel internally is modernised in a frippery way. It is divided from the north chapel by two very low pointed arches, perhaps Early English, with a circular pillar having moulded cap. The western respond has nail-headed mouldings. The western arch of this chapel is very low and flat, on octagonal columns. The east window is plain rude Decorated, of three lights, without foils, the mullions simply crossing. On the south side of the chancel is a small square-headed Decorated window of two lights, now closed up. The body of the church is unworthy of notice—low and mean, of brick work plastered, with a small belfry at the west end. The interior is positively shapeless, with low flat ceiling, and encumbered with pews and galleries. There is an organ.

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The old chancel has been arranged as a chapel, and is used occasionally. The east window has been restored with new stone work. There are the remains of a piscina on the south, and of an old painting on the east wall. A stoup for holy water was dug up, when the modern church was pulled down.

The octagonal basin of the old font has been placed on a new base in the new church. The modern body was pulled down in 1884, and a new church with nave and aisles, chancel with chambers for organ and choir, and low tower at the west, to seat 575, was erected.

The registers begin in 1739.

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#### PRESTON.

##### S. John.

A LARGE church originally of plain Perpendicular work, much modernised and partially rebuilt. It has a lofty west tower with crocketed pinnacles, nave, aisles, and chancel. The tower and chancel are modern in imitation of Perpendicular work. The nave and aisles are embattled, the nave divided

from each aisle by four lofty pointed arches rising from octagonal columns, the capitals of which are much encroached on by the side galleries. The clerestory windows are square-headed of three lights. Those of the aisles have chiefly depressed arches and tracery of three lights. The chancel is tolerably large, but rebuilt in poor style. The interior, though spacious, is as usual encumbered with galleries, and there are some poor modern Gothic fittings. The organ pretty good.

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## 1892.

The church was rebuilt in 1855, all but a small portion in the base of the tower. It is now decorated Gothic, with tower and lofty spire. New vestries, and part of a new north chancel aisle for the organ were built in 1885. There are galleries over the north and south aisles, and at the west end. The organ has been added to, and is now a fine instrument.

The registers begin in 1611, but two pages exist with entries for 1603. There is a peal of eight bells with inscriptions:—(1) “Venite exultemus domino, 1814”; (2) “Foundation stone of this steeple laid 4th June, 1814, by Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart., Lay Rector and Patron”; (3) “4th June, 1814, 54th of George the third, the King’s birthday”; (4) “Account received of the treaty of peace, 1814. Vivat Rex”; (8) “Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.”

The silver communion plate consists of (1) a large flagon, and a small paten inscribed “The gift of ye Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Lord Gower, Baron of Stitnam, Preston, Lancashire, 1705”; (2) a large flagon and two large patens inscribed “The gift of Madame Margery Rawstorne, Widdow, of Preston, to the church of Preston, 1708”; (3) two large flagons, four chalices, and silver funnel inscribed with the names of the church or parish or churchwardens.

It is said that the church was originally dedicated to S. Wilfrid, but that in 1581 (reign of Elizabeth), Dr. Chadderton, Bishop of Chester, gave order that the name of S. Wilfrid should be discontinued, and S. John the Divine be substituted.

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## GOOSNARGH.

S. Mary.

1867.

THIS church is ancient, and much resembles Chipping both in style and arrangement. It is all poor Perpendicular. It has nave with aisles, chancel with north vestry, western tower and south porch. The nave is striking, internally, from its width. The roofs are covered with slates, and brought down low over the nave and aisles ; the outer walls are whitewashed as at Chipping, and those of the aisles low. There are dormer windows both north and south in the nave roof near its east end, of the same make as at Chipping. The windows of the south aisle are square-headed and somewhat debased, having two unfoliated lights, and three at the east end. On the north the windows are better, and generally have cinquefoil feathering, with two lights and square heads. One within the eastern chapel at the end of the north aisle is pointed, with two unfoliated lights, and at the extremity one is square-headed and debased, of three lights. The roof of the nave is open and unaltered, with tie beams and timber frame work. The north arcade is of six pointed arches on octagonal pillars, all similar ; on the south there are only five, which are lower and not reaching quite to the west, the eastern arch being higher than the rest. The tower arch is plain and pointed. There is no chancel arch, but a debased screen across, over which is a gallery for the inmates of Goosnargh Hospital. A western gallery contains a fine organ. There has been no restoration—some benches are of the seventeenth century, and very narrow with plain ends. The east end of the north aisle is enclosed by debased wood screens—one screen has the date 1622, another 1721—and was once a chantry chapel. In the wall is an arched sepulchral recess, and on the floor a large and curious sepulchral slab, with singular and elegant sculpture ; the border has square flowers, within are two floriated crosses stopped by a horizontal line, below which is some wavy ornamentation and two heraldic

shields, one of which has the arms three chevronels. The ornamentation of this slab is Edwardian in character. The chancel is said to have been built in 1553. It is of poor and debased character, has flat pitched roof, an east window pointed of five lights with transom; on the north and south are two tiers of windows and square-headed, the lower on the north having foliated lights, the others not foliated, and the upper of three lights. The vestry to the north east has a flat arched door. The font is a plain square mass lined with lead. The south porch has an open ancient wood roof, and the doorway has continuous arch mouldings. The buttresses of the aisles are small. The tower is massive, of the common Perpendicular type hereabouts, embattled with corner buttresses, and without string courses. It is whitewashed all but the battlement. At the south east a square stair turret rising above the parapet, lighted by slits. The belfry windows are of three lights. On the west side an obtuse arched doorway and small pointed window of three lights. On the west side is sculptured a wheel in a circle.

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1892.

The church was restored in 1869. The whitewash was removed from the outer walls and the tower. The dormer windows are in the nave only, one on the north and two on the south. The debased screen and gallery were removed in 1869, also the west gallery, and the organ placed in the east of the south aisle. The old benches were taken out, and the church re-seated. The screen with the date 1622 has also the initials A. R., and that with 1721 the initials T. R., being those of the Rigby family. The chancel roof was opened out, revealing the old beams, new panels have been inserted. The upper tier of windows in the chancel were dispensed with; on the north side of the chancel the window has two foliated lights; on the south side there are two windows, the easternmost with three foliated lights, the other square-headed with two lights.

The registers begin in 1639. There is a peal of six bells with inscriptions:—(2) “Prosperity to the Church of England. A. R., 1742”;

(3) "Abr. Rudhall cast us all, 1713"; (4) "God preserve the Church and Queen, 1713"; (6) "I to the church the living call, and to the grave do summons all. 1753."

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## ULVERSTONE.

St. Mary.

1833.

THE parish church consists of a west tower, and a nave and chancel, with side aisles co-extensive. The tower embattled, plain and late Perpendicular, with square-headed windows; the walls of the body modern, in a shabby imitation of Gothic, but the east window is original and Perpendicular, with an embattled transom and late in the style. There is also preserved an original south doorway with a very obtuse arch and clustered shafts, the style of which it is not easy to determine, but it may be of Norman origin, with some subsequent alteration. The body is long and spacious, there are seven pointed arches on each side, with poor octagonal piers. There is some modern stained glass, a modern Gothic altar piece, and a considerable organ. The view from the churchyard is fine.

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1892.

The registers begin in 1545. A tablet on the north side of the tower, half way up, has this inscription:—"PRAY . FOR . THE . SOWLE . OF WELL<sup>M</sup>. DOBSON . GEN . USHER . TO . QUEN . EL<sup>H</sup> . WEH . GAV . INTO . THIS WORKE."

In 1866 a new north aisle was built, the south wall rebuilt, new east and west windows put in, the old east window set up in the north west, the roof of the nave restored, the gallery removed, and the church re-seated.

There is a large altar tomb with recumbent effigy in the Braddyll chapel of William Sandys of Conishead Priory (brother of Archbishop Sandys), who died 1588.

There is a brass with two figures and the inscription :—"Here before lyeth buried the bodies of Myles Dodding, Esq., and Margaret his wife, who died in the yeare of Lord, 1605, after they had lived married 43 yeares, and had issue tenne children, of whome these only survived them—Myles Dodding and Henrye." There is also a recumbent effigy of Myles Dodding, who died in 1629.

There is a peal of six bells.

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### DALTON-IN-FURNESS.

S. Mary.

1833.

THIS church is much modernized, and consists of a west tower, a nave and chancel without distinction, and side aisles, of which the southern extends quite to the east end; a north porch is situated farther to the east than usual, and is of two stories with a plain Norman doorway. The tower very plain and without battlements; the lower part has some narrow early windows; the whole church externally is sanded in the fashion of the country. The windows are all modern. There are eight pointed arches on the north, and seven on the south, with octagonal piers. There is a fine triangle canopied Decorated niche, with crockets and pinnacles, and groined under side. The font is an octagonal basin panneled with shields, on a pedestal of like form. There is an organ over the north porch.

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1892.

The church has been pulled down, and a fine church erected in its place (1885), consisting of nave, north and south aisles—forming a three aisled church—the nave and aisles having high pitched roofs, a tower square at west end of nave, north and south porches to aisles. The chancel the same width as the nave, with the organ chamber and vestry on the north side, and a morning chapel on the south side. It is built of local red sandstone, in the late Decorated style of architecture, on the

site of the old church, some of the windows of which are built into the walls of the chapel.

The old font (fourteenth century) of red sandstone is retained; on seven of the panels are two small shields, on the eighth is a large shield with the arms of Furness Abbey.

The registers begin in 1565. There is a peal of six bells. There is a silver paten, "1571," and a chalice, "Dolton, 1717."

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### GREAT HARWOOD.

S. Bartholomew.

1870.

A CHAPEL under Blackburn. A late Perpendicular building, little altered, built probably only a short time before the Reformation. It has a clerestoried nave with north and south aisle, south porch, and west tower. There is no distinction of chancel, and the north aisle extends quite to the west end of the tower. The whole of the architectural character is coarse and plain. The arcades have each five pointed arches upon octagonal pillars; the windows are all square headed, of three lights and unsfoliated. The tower arch is pointed, and springs at once from the wall. There is a shallow rude piscina on the south side of the altar. Some of the benches are ancient, perhaps cotemporary with the church, and have rude poppy ends. The font bears the date 1662, has an octagonal bowl with shallow panneling. There is a heavy west gallery and pews. The porch is large and coarse, and has a timber roof and stone benches. In one angle of it is a rather elegant benatura, with flat arch, and some good panneling below it. There is no parapet to the body. The tower has embattled parapet and square turret at the south east angle, and corner buttresses. The belfry windows are of two lights; there are unfinished pinnacles, on the west side a three-light window with hood, and no string course. There is on the west face of the tower a

canopied niche with crockets and flanking pinnacles, but of shallow and poor work.

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1892.

In 1881 a chancel was added to the church, the architecture in harmony with the rest of the building; oak choir seats, and oak pulpit and altar rails all put in at the same time—of excellent workmanship. The piscina remains where it was, and is therefore now in the south aisle of the church; the font has been removed and is now at west end, and terminates the centre aisle. The registers begin in 1519.

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#### PADIHAM.

S. Leonard.

1866.

THIS church has been wholly modernized, or rather rebuilt, except the tower, which is at the west end, and is of the local Perpendicular type—of ordinary character with battlement and pinnacles. The original Perpendicular east window is also retained, but everything else is modern and bad.

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1892.

The old parochial chapel was founded in 1440. The church above described was condemned in 1865, and a fine church erected, with nave and aisles, chancel and aisles, north and south transepts, and lofty tower, with battlement and eight crocketed pinnacles, in the centre of the ancient churchyard.

The carved stone font, presented in 1525 to Padiham chantry by John Paslew, last abbot of Whalley, and bearing his arms, has been preserved. The registers begin in 1572. The communion plate has date 1803. There is a peal of six bells.

An old brass has this inscription:—

“ Heare lyes interred within this earth  
Whom cruel death deprived of breath,  
Who living three score years and odd  
Resyngnes again his soule to God.”



Hee was born in Coventry in the Counti of  
Warwicke in anno domini 1581, and servante  
to the Right Worshipfull Richard Shuttleworth  
34 yeares, and dyed at Gawthorpp the 30 of  
May anno domini 1643."

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## ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

S. Michael.

1858.

THIS church has been so completely reconstructed since the fire of 1821 that it is not easy to recognise any ancient portion. The general arrangement however seems to be the same. The walls seem to be all modern; the tower, which has lofty pinnacles, was built in 1818, the north aisle in 1820, and some parts as late as 1844. The nave and chancel each have north and south aisles, and the chancel is long and goes somewhat beyond the aisles. The arcades are said to be original. The arches have five Perpendicular mouldings, and piers of stilted clustered shafts, the spandrels panneled. The east window of seven lights, Perpendicular, with transom, contains some ancient stained glass. The chancel arch is thrown across, springing simply on shafts. The roofs are flat and panneled, with strong beams, and illuminated. The clerestory windows have three lights. The chancel is a little lower than the nave. The interior is expensively fitted up, has galleries, and a great deal of carving on the pews, pulpit, &c., and a reredos put up in 1844; but the whole is heavy, though not without grandeur. The organ, by Hill, is among the finest and largest instruments in England.

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1892.

Originally this was a chapel appendant to Manchester—made a parish before 1291. A church was built in 1413, enlarged in 1516; in 1883 the chancel was rebuilt. In 1886 memorial stones were laid of

new lofty tower. There is a peal of twelve bells—(1) “When you us ring, we'll sweetly sing.” 1779; (2) “Peace and good neighbourhood,” 1779; (3) “Prosperity to the parish,” 1779; (4) “Success to trade,” 1779; (9) “To the church the living call, and to the grave to summon all.”

The registers begin in 1594. There are two small silver patens, 1735; three silver patens, 1755; two silver chalices, 1753; two silver flagons, 1764. A Black Letter Bible with a Book of Offices, originally chained to the desk, is now preserved in a glass case.

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## RADCLIFFE.

S. Bartholomew.

1859.

THIS church is not spacious, but has a nave with north and south aisles, north and south transeptal chapels, chancel, and western tower. The greater part is late, but the arcades seem to be Decorated. Two wide pointed arches divide the nave from either aisle, the piers having four clustered shafts, with capitals. The clerestory has late square-headed windows of four lights, and unfoliated. The roof is flat and panneled; the aisles have late windows. The transepts are almost exactly similar, and have good Decorated windows at the ends, verging to Flamboyant tracery. On the east side of the south transept is a two-light window, square-headed, also Decorated. The chancel arch is wide. The chancel was wholly rebuilt about 1814, and its windows, &c., are questionable Gothic; but the interior has a smart showy look, and most of the windows are filled with stained glass. The nave is pewed, but all galleries have been removed, and the organ set up at the west end of the north aisle. The tower arch is pointed, on octagonal shafts; the tower is late and debased, erected 1665, embattled, of plain character, and belfry windows of three lights. There are no parapets to the body, the roofs covered with stone tiles.

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1892.

The registers begin in 1558. The north transept was erected in 1846. The church had a new roof in 1870, and was enlarged and re-seated in 1872. A wood carving which used to be part of the reading desk has the date 1665—on a border is the text: “All my words that I shall speake unto Thee, Receive into Thine Hearte and Heare with Thine eare.”—Ezekiel iii. chapter 10 verse.

Within the altar rail is an alabaster tomb of Sir James de Radcliffe and his lady, and their children.

There is one small old silver paten. There is a peal of eight bells.

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### FLIXTON.

**S. Michael.**

1868.

THIS church is of no great interest, having been so much altered and modernized. It has nave and chancel, each with north and south aisles and western tower; the east end of the chancel and its north aisle or chapel are the only original features. The tower, though with a fine general outline, with battlement and pinnacles, is of debased Gothic details, and was rebuilt, as declared by an inscription, by the parishioners in 1731. The nave and south aisle of the chancel was rebuilt perhaps about the same time, and have round headed quasi-Italian windows—the divisions within formed by plain arcades of round arches with circular columns. The material is a fine coloured red sandstone. The chancel has an east window of late Perpendicular, of three lights, with poor tracery, and flattish arch; above it externally is a sculptured stone built into the masonry. Between the chancel and north chapel are two plain Perpendicular pointed arches on octagonal pier, with capital, and similar responds; there is also a similar arch, but with continuous mouldings, between this chapel and the aisle of the nave. The windows of the chapel are of a character just like

the east window of the chancel, of three lights at the east, the others of two. The east respond remains on the south of the chancel, but the arcade has been supplanted. The church is pewed with uniformity, and has a western gallery and organ.

In Flixton churchyard is a gravestone in memory of “ . . . .  
2 kind husbands, and of Mary the good wife of the 2 kind  
husbands.”

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1892.

The registers begin in 1570. In 1877 the open benches were substituted for the old pews, the gallery was removed, and the flat ceiling, opening out the oak beams. A stone reredos and pulpit, and brass lectern were given. In 1889 the tower was rebuilt. A large stone bearing a rude coat of arms was found, and was inserted in the inside of the tower; some well cut stones, probably pinnacles of the original tower, were also dug up.

There is a peal of eight bells—three are inscribed “ Jesus be our speed ”; the date of another is 1624.

There is a brass “ Here lyeth ye bodie of Richard Radclyff, Esquier, of Newcroft, youngest sonne to S<sup>r</sup> William Radclyff of Ordsall, who in his life was Captaine over CC foote at ye siege of Leeghte, and at ye rebellion in ye north. Hee had first to wife Brigett ye daught. of Thomas Carell of Warndon, in ye county of Sussex, widow of W. Mollynex, sonne and heyre of S<sup>r</sup> Richard Mollynex, and had issue by her 3 sonnes; he had to 2 wife Margret ye daught. and heyre of John Radclyff of Foxdenton, and had issue by her 2 sonnes and 6 daughters, whereof 5 daughters are deceased. He being of the age of 67 years departed this life 13th of Januarie in Ano Dom 1602.”

The husband and first wife kneel facing each other, above the inscription ; a monument between them ; and over them a coat of arms ; behind the wife are kneeling her three sons. The second wife kneels behind her husband, and three children behind her, above three coffins of the deceased children ; coats of arms over the children of each wife.

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## SALFORD.

**Sacred Trinity.**

1865.

THIS church, built originally by Humphrey Booth, 1635, was rebuilt all but the steeple in 1752, in the most uninteresting and unecclesiastical quasi-Italian style. It is of stone, but merits no particular description. The tower, which seems to be original, is remarkable as a specimen of Gothic of that period, yet not thoroughly debased. It is buttressed, and has embattled parapet, with rather crowded pinnacles. On the west side is a four-light transomed window, and the belfry windows are of four lights. The large west window has an ogee hood with finial.

1892.

In 1886 the old oak high pews in the body of the church were cut down, and made into open seats. A heavy screen at the west end was removed, opening out the baptistery in the tower. The low flat ceiling was also removed, revealing the old rafters. Square brick pillars, wainscotted with oak, support the gallery, and are surmounted by stone pillars. The organ was brought down from the west gallery to the east end, and a quasi chancel formed, with choir seats; an old oak table which was in the centre of a large pew is now the credence table. The Booth arms, and those of a former rector, Rev. Robert Kenyon, are on the two front seats in the nave.

There is a silver chalice, the gift of Humphrey Booth, 1635; a silver paten the gift of Humphrey Oldfield, 1680; a silver flagon, the gift of John Higinbothom, 1697; a silver flagon, the gift of Humphrey Booth (grandson), 1701. The registers begin in 1709.

There is a niche at the east end outside for a bust of Charles I. There was a wooden one in the old church, but it has been lost.

Humphrey Booth gave land in 1635 which in 1783 produced £48, in 1875 £1,377. In 1630 he gave poor lands, which in 1783 produced £20, in 1875 £4,027. The charity now produces over £6,000.

In 1672 Humphrey Booth, grandson of the founder, gave lands which in 1783 produced £44, and in 1875 £685, for the repair and

maintenance of the chapel. The greater part has by Act of Parliament been given to the poor.

The bells, six in number, were first hung in 1748. The following lines are suspended in the belfry :—

“ You that are Ringers, or would learn to ring  
Observe these orders well in everything.  
He that for want of care o'er turns a Bell  
Shall 2<sup>d</sup> pay in money, not in ale,  
And he that Rings with either Spur or Hat  
Shall pay His 6<sup>d</sup> certainly for that.  
He that presumes to Ring and spoils a Peal  
Shall 6<sup>d</sup> pay in money or in ale.  
These orders well observe, and then you may  
With pleasure spend with us this joyfull day.”

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### PRESTWICH.

#### St. Mary.

THIS church is chiefly late and coarse Perpendicular, though with traces of earlier work. It is tolerably spacious, consisting of a west tower, a nave and chancel, each with side aisles. The tower is lofty and well proportioned, with a battlement and unfinished pinnacles, the belfry windows of three lights, and some panelling on the buttresses, but the details in general poor. The church is built wholly of red sandstone, the roofs are tiled, and there is no battlement to the nave and chancel. The windows of the aisles of the nave are bad, arranged in two tiers, mostly with straight arches. The clerestory windows are square-headed, small, and closely set, apparently as late as the time of Elizabeth. There is a Decorated window of two lights at the west end of the north aisle. The east window is Perpendicular of seven lights; those in the chancel aisles are of four lights, and very late. These aisles have moulded parapets

and flattish roofs, and there is an octagonal stair turret for the rood stairs on the north side, between the nave and chancel. The nave is lofty, and divided from each aisle by three pointed arches upon octagonal piers without capitals. The nave has a panneled wood ceiling, painted and with gilded bosses. There is no chancel arch, but the aisles of the chancel are wider than those of the nave, and the arches dividing them, two on each side, are pointed, clumsy, and of different heights; the piers are plain, but the eastern responds half octagon, with shields in the capitals. The roof of the south aisle is sloping, with some rude frame work, rather in the domestic style. There is a little wood screen work, but poor. The font is a plain octagon. Galleries north, south, and west, and in the latter a considerable organ.

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1892.

There never were any chancel aisles, but there are two chapels; on the north the Wilton chapel, belonging to the Earl of Wilton, on the south the Lever chapel. In 1874 the Lever chapel was rebuilt. In 1882 the tower was underpinned and repaired. The roof of the nave was restored. The north and south aisles had new roofs, and the west gallery was removed.

In 1888 the old chancel and vestry were pulled down and a larger and higher chancel built, with lofty clerestory, an organ chamber on the north side, and choir and clergy vestries to the east of the organ chamber. The new work is of a type of late Lancashire architecture, and accords with the best portions of the old church. At the same time the Wilton chapel was rebuilt by the Earl of Wilton.

There is a new Belgian organ, a very fine instrument. The registers begin in 1603.

There is a peal of six bells with inscriptions:—(1) “Prosperity to the Church of England,” 1721; (2) “Rudhall of Gloucester cast us all,” 1721; (3) “Peace & good neighbourhood,” 1721; (4) “When you me ring, I'll sweetly sing,” A. R., 1742; (5) “Gloria Deo in excelsis, in Terra Pax”; (6) Names of churchwardens.

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## LEIGH.

**S. Mary the Virgin.**

1856.

A N uninteresting church of late character and much mutilated. The plan is nave and chancel each with aisles, south porch, and west tower. The nave is of six bays—the arches on the south ugly and obtuse, with clumsy octagonal columns, having no capitals. The northern arches have been cut away to admit galleries, but the piers on this side are less bad. The chancel is of two bays, its aisles seem to have been private chapels; the arches dividing them are pointed, and piers octagonal. The north chapel has a good panneled ceiling—the south a plainer one also panneled. In the north chapel are three-light Perpendicular windows, the others have mostly lost their tracery; in the south aisle they have obtuse arches and corbeled hoods. The south aisle is embattled, with pinnacles. The north aisle has no parapet. The clerestory very badly modernized. The tower is Perpendicular, with battlement and double belfry windows, which are very long. A west window of three lights, and under it a plain doorway; at the angles small buttresses. The font modern. The organ is in a gallery across the chancel.

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This church was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1873. The plan is almost a parallelogram, the aisles being continued nearly the whole length of the chancel. The general design of the exterior is a long unbroken line of roof, showing no division between nave and chancel, except in the enrichment of the cornice and the tracery of the clerestory windows, which are square-headed. At the east end the chancel is flanked with an octagonal turret at each corner, containing staircases leading on to the roofs, which are covered with lead. The interior is marked by a feature common to some old Lancashire churches—the absence of a chancel arch. The roof is of pitch pine, the principals resting on corbels and on hammer beams alternately. The pulpit,

elaborately carved in oak, rests on a stone base, and the lectern, the prayer desk, and choir stalls are also of oak, the carving rich in detail. The reredos, too, is of oak, standing on a base of alabaster, and is divided into five main panels, the centre one having a projecting canopy, and at the sides are semi-octagon towers, with two carved figures in niches in each. Above the panels are crocketted ogee canopies surmounted by a groined cove supporting the cornice and cresting. The whole surface of the reredos is decorated, and the centre panel is filled with a painting of the Nativity, while in the dexter-side panels are four Prophets, and in the sinister the four Evangelists. The holy table is also decorated in harmonious design with the reredos. Sedilia and piscina are placed in the south wall. Oak screens have been erected on each side of the chancel. The font is of stone, octagonal, with four sculptured and four traceried panels, and stands upon three steps. The old north aisle roof has been retained. The tower was built in 1516.

The registers begin in 1559. There are eight bells, in addition to a priest's bell (cast at Wigan in 1715), inscription "George Heiluton, warden 1715, Wigan." The inscriptions are as follows:—(1) "When you us ring we'll sweetly sing," 1761; (2) "Peace and good neighbourhood," 1761; (3) "John Kighley, A.\* R.," 1740; (4) "John Guest, A.\* R.," 1740; (5) "John Mort, A.\* R.," 1740; (6) "Samuel Hilton, Churchwarden, A.\* R.," 1740; (7) "George Sidlow, Ch-warden, A.\* R.," 1740; (8) "Willm Farrington, Vicar; John Heys, Ch-warden We were all cast at Gloucester by Abel Rudhall," 1740.

In the above the asterisk represents the founder's trademark, a bell of the same size as the lettering of the inscription.

The communion plate of silver is massive, and bears (with the exception of the chalice) the inscription "The gift of Henry Bolton, Mercer, 1724." There are two large flagons, two large cups, flagon, paten, chalice, and alms dish, also an old chalice with date 1650.

There is a modern brass to the memory of Sir Thomas Tildesley, "the hero of Wigan Lane." The organ is by Samuel Green, of London, 1777.

## ROCHDALE.

## S. Chad.

THIS church externally is late Perpendicular but has Early English arches and pillars, and some features of that style about the tower. The nave and chancel have side aisles as at Middleton, the south aisle reaching quite to the east end, but a vestry at the east of the north aisle. The tower at the west end is plain, and not lofty, with a battlement and four small pinnacles, but undivided by any string course. The west window may possibly be Decorated. The doorway very plain, and the buttresses are at the angles. The belfry windows of two lights, and that at the west side not in the centre. There is a hugh clock dial. The whole is embattled except the north aisle, and pinnacles surmount the buttresses. The clerestory is more enriched, and has a cornice with square flowers under the parapet. The south porch bears the date 1708, but has a Perpendicular character. The chancel has a tiled roof, the rest flat. The northern windows are square-headed, the others have depressed arches, with late and poor tracery, chiefly of three lights. The clerestory windows square-headed of three lights. The east window of five lights. The interior is disfigured by crowded pews and hideous galleries projecting beyond the columns. The nave has six arches on each side, the chancel three on the south side and two on the north. The arches are clearly Early English, the pillars alternately circular and octagonal, one on each side has heads in the capital, and one on each side foliage. In the chancel one circular pier on the south has no capital, the arch mouldings stopped discontinuously; this may be of late date. The nave has a flat ceiling, the chancel an open and plain timber roof. There is between the nave and chancel a late Perpendicular screen, also parcloses screens on the north and south. There are some portions of the original wood stalls, with good carving. The south aisle of the chancel has a good flat panneled ceiling, with bosses and arms painted. In

the east wall of the tower, facing the interior of the nave, is a range of lancet arches upon imposts, which seem Early English. These are partly concealed by the organ, which is at the back of a very deep gallery. The situation of the church is very elevated, and commands a view over the whole town.

1892.

The registers begin in 1582. The chancel has been rebuilt; it has now six arches on each side. All from the chancel arch is new except three windows on the south side and two on the north. There is a double hammer beam roof, exceedingly enriched, with angels supporting the beams. The east window of six lights, those in the choir aisles of five lights. At the east end of the south aisle Trinity chapel has been extended. S. Catherine's chapel, at the east end of the north aisle, which was the vestry, now contains the organ. This aisle has also been extended. The nave has now a tie beam roof of Perpendicular character. The floor has been lowered thirteen inches to the original level. The lofty arch of the tower has been opened out. The tower has been raised, and the clock dial removed. The west window is new. The north side of the tower is now embattled. The north and south aisles of the nave and the south porch have been rebuilt. The south porch has rich mouldings, four pinnacles, and a figure of S. Chad. All the galleries have been taken down, and the church re-seated. The west of the north aisle is enclosed and the font placed there.

There is a peal of eight bells: (1) "John Rudhall fecit," 1787; (2) "Names of churchwardens," 1787; (3) "Prosperity to the trade of the town. A. R.," 1752; (4) "Peace and good neighbourhood. A. R.," 1752; (5) "Abel Rudhall of Gloucester, founder," 1752; (6) "Given by Dr. Samuel Dunster, D.D., vicar. A. R.," 1752; (7) "Names of churchwardens. A. R.," 1752; (8) "Success to the town and trade of Rochdale." This bell was recast by John Rudhall, Gloucester, 1812.

There is a large silver paten with coat of arms in front and inscription on back, "The gift of M<sup>r</sup>s Sarah Chadwicke of Chadwicke to the Parish Church of Rochdale, who dyed Aug. 21, 1722." A small silver paten

"Ex dono Thomas Holden filii Ric. Holden in usum ecclesiæ Rochdaliensis, 1696"; another, "Ex dono Saræ Holden filiæ Rich<sup>d</sup> Holden in usum ecclesiæ Rochdaliensis, 1702"; large flagon, "The gift of Thos Wray, D.D., Vicar of the Parish, 1773"; two other large flagons, "Ex dono Alexandri Butterworth armigeri," and coat of arms.

In S. Catherine's chapel is a brass, two skeletons at the side, saying, "As you are, so were wee, as wee are so must you bee."

Hic jacet  
Sepulta Susanna Gartside uxor  
Gabrielis Gartside de Rachdall et  
filia Jacobi Gartside de Okenrode  
quæ obiit septimo die Augusti anno  
1668. In memoriam Matris sue charissime  
Samuel Gartside Hoc posuit  
Lilia cum spinis florent post funera virtus  
Nam bene viventi vita beata manet.

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## WIGAN.

## All Saints.

THIS spacious church seems to be entirely late Perpendicular, and for the most part of a coarse kind, and with much of mutilation and vile modern disfigurement, especially within. The plan comprises a nave and chancel without distinction, and equal parallel aisles, a south porch, and a large tower on the north side, with a chapel adjoining it at the west and communicating with the north aisle. The south aisle is embattled, and has good crocketed pinnacles, the porch also embattled, but plain and coarse. The west end and north aisle are not embattled, but there are pinnacles at the angles. The north chapel has a moulded parapet; it is of two bays, and is of later and inferior work—has windows of three plain unfoliated lights, and open to the aisle by two pointed arches on octagonal piers. The tower, which extends in width beyond the wall of the

chapel, has an embattled parapet, and four ugly modern pinnacles. On each side long double belfry windows, each of three lights. The windows are for the most part very ugly, and probably very late, of five plain lights without foils, in a general flat arch. The west window very large of seven lights, but the tracery has been altered in a strange style. The east window also of seven lights, with a transom and no foils. The clerestory windows are rather better, each of three lights, very closely set, two over each arch. The interior would be fine were it completely cleaned from the wretched pews and galleries of all shapes and sizes which encumber it. The nave is divided from each aisle by six pointed arches of good form, the piers of four clustered shafts with well mounted capitals. At first sight these appear to be of Decorated character, but some peculiarities in them on a nearer view bespeak them Perpendicular. On one of the northern piers of the nave is a canopied niche with crockets and pinnacles. There is no chancel arch, or any architectural division, but a gallery across it contains the organ given in 1708 by one Wells. By this arrangement a bad effect is produced, and the chancel in a great measure cut off. The chancel is very dirty, and has on each side two arches, with piers, as in the nave. There is an ascent of three steps into the chancel, and a further ascent to the altar. The east end of the north aisle is divided off for a vestry. Over the altar is some tapestry representing the death of Ananias and Sapphira. The north chapel is galleried, and opens to the aisle by two wide arches with central octagonal pier. The tower is divided from the same aisle by a pointed arch, now closed, upon polygonal shafts. There are on the north and south sides of the beginning of the chancel octagonal staircase turrets, with pointed tops, as at Standish. The roof is a pretty good one of wood, in plain panels without bosses, the beams resting on brackets with well executed wood figures. The whole has been frightfully painted, but a restoration is contemplated. There is an ugly font, now disused, but a handsome new one has been presented to the church, and will shortly be

put up. The pulpit is a very mean one. There is a very large alms box, with bold wood carving.

Wigan church was well restored about 1850, when the interior was wholly cleared of pews and galleries; open seats were made to replace the pews on an uniform plan. The noble organ is now moved into the north aisle of the chancel, and the latter fitted with stalls for the choir. The original tracery of all the windows has been restored. Those of the south aisle are mostly very good. The chancel was nearly rebuilt in 1845, and the nave has since been partially rebuilt.

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1892.

The oldest parts of the existing church are the lower portion of the tower and the lower portions of two turrets on the north and south of the chancel arch. The walls of the tower are nearly seven feet thick. The rest of the church was taken down, and much of it rebuilt, in 1850, as it was before, on the old lines. The stones of the old pillars were replaced, but the capitals are new. Much of the old oak roof was worked up again with new, on the pattern of the old. The old tower was subsequently raised. Under the tower was found an altar tomb of an ecclesiastic in full robes. This was placed on the base of the tower window, in the inside. The Bradshaigh chapel was rebuilt by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres in 1845. In it are the recumbent effigies of Sir William Bradshaigh of Haigh, and Dame Mabel his wife.

On the wall of the north aisle is a small brass with inscription:—

Anhelantem et coelestia  
Sitientem animam efflavit inte-  
merata Susanna Samuelis  
Shaw Conjux obsequentissima  
Virtutis norma  
Charitatis exemplar  
Assidua Christi pedissequa  
Oct. xix. M.DC.LXXXV.  
Multis illa flebilis occidit

The registers begin in 1580. The old communion plate was worked up some years ago; there is one silver plate in very fine bas-relief, of which the central part is intact.

There is a peal of eight bells: (1) "Fear God, Honour the King," A. R., 1732; (2) "Peace and good neighbourhood," A. R., 1732; (3) "Prosperity to the Church of England," A. R., 1732; (4) "Prosperity to this town and parish," A. R., 1732; (5) "We were all cast at Gloucester by Abr. Rudhall, 1732;" (6) "James Laland and Thomas Lowe, Churchwardens," A. R., 1732; (7) "Samuel Aldersey, Rector," A. R., 1732; (8) on one side "I.H.S." and the other, "I to the Church the living call, and to the grave do summon all." On the "Ting-tang" bell, "Come away, make no delay," A. R., 1732.

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### DENTON.

**S. Lawrence.**

1859.

A SMALL church or chapel, chiefly remarkable for its original construction of mixed masonry with timber frame-work. It is, however, now modernized externally by black and white colouring, in imitation of the original timber work, in great freshness, which at a distance looks well, but on the nearer view the sham is unmistakable. The date is probably a little before the Reformation, though some features might even rank as later. An inscription states that the chapel of Denton was built in the time of Edward IV. The plan is a simple parallelogram, without aisles, with a small sacrarium at the east, and a small excrescence on the north for a family pew and vestry, which is probably original. There are projecting large boards over the east and west gables, and a wooden bell-cot over the west end. The windows are small—square-headed, with plain mullions, and no foliation. The roof has rude open timbers. In several windows are good fragments of stained

glass. In the east window “. . . . Statu Will. Hyde et Katerine—et filiorum . . . qui . . . fieri feci . . . anno dni . . .”; there are two kneeling figures. On the north side, in a window, appears “. . . Katerine, uxor is sue”—and other fragments of armorial glass and inscriptions. There are some ancient bench ends, and a west gallery with a small organ.

1892.

This inscription is on a stone outside: “Struxit Ricardus Holland de Denton, armiger, anno Edwardi IV. Septimo.” In 1870 a chancel and two transepts, a chapel for the Sunday school, an organ chamber, and a vestry were built, in the original style of the building.

The registers begin in 1696. There is an old cup with inscription: “The Coppe for the Lords Table.”

There is a brass with inscription: —

Redactus in cineres  
 Hic dormit Edwardus Holland,  
 Richardi Holland nuper de Denton,  
 in Com: Lanc: Arm:  
 Filius Unicus  
 Juvenis hic fuit,  
 Proæcōcis admodum Ingenii :  
 Peritioris prorsus Minervæ :  
 Gratissimæ moralitatis :  
 Spectatissimæ Probitatis :  
 Solidæ non Simulatæ pietatis.  
 Ex ephebis vix exceptit quin  
 Palmam aliis præripuit, nec  
 Non facile evasit.  
 Familiæ suæ Decus et  
 Ornamentum :  
 Patriæ suæ spes et Desiderium :  
 Amicorum Delitiæ simul

et Solamen  
 At eheu! inter omnium vota  
 et amplexus immature expiravit,  
 et novercali variolarum insultu  
 Lugubrè nobis exhibuit mor-  
 talitatis specimen  
 Quum sibi ipsi perenne  
 Struxit monumentum  
 Virescentem scilicet adhuc sui memoriam.  
 Obiit iii Calendarum July  
 Anno Dom. MDCLV, et  
 Æstat suæ xxix.  
 Chara Deo, Dilecta viro,  
 Sub hoc etiam cespite, jacet,  
 Anna Filia unigenita Edwardi  
 Warren de Pointon, in  
 Com: Cestr: Arm:  
 et Edwardi Holland  
 Conjux Fidelis:  
 Quondam ejusdem Lecti,  
 Nunc vicini consors  
 Sepulchri,  
 Sic mortuorum amplectentes  
 Cineres testantur  
 Viventium amores.  
 Ultimum persolvit  
 Naturæ debitum  
 xxiii Novembris  
 Anno Dom: MDCLVIII  
 Æstat suæ xli.  
 Hæc pietatis Tessera  
 Ambobus parentavit  
 Unica utriusq: Filia  
 Superstes  
 Francisca Holland.

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## PRESCOT.

## S. Mary.

THIS is a large church much modernized, and originally of only late and poor Perpendicular work. It consists of a wide nave with side aisles, a west tower with spire, and a chancel. The tower and spire were built in 1729 in the style that might have been expected ; the spire is 156 feet high. The outline of the steeple at a distance is good, particularly in consequence of its elevated situation, but the details are of poor Italian work ; still the spire is well proportioned. The nave is very lofty as well as broad, and has an open timber roof ; a large part of it is modern, and has bad windows—rebuilt 1819. It is divided from each aisle by pointed arches on octagonal pillars. The clerestory has the late square windows so frequent in Lancashire. There is but little original work except in the chancel, which has late square-headed windows, and some screen and stall work. The interior is gloomy ; there are galleries and a good-sized organ.

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1892.

The church was restored a few years ago, and all the galleries removed. The old Laudian communion rails have been retained. The screen and stall work in the chancel is of 1636. There is a carved oak reredos. Registers begin in 1663.

Communion plate, 1663, 1723, 1738, inscribed with the names of the wardens. There is a peal of eight bells.

Captain Ogle, who assisted in the defence of Lathom House, occupies a very conspicuous place in the chancel.

In 1283 a rector of Preste-cote, John Fairfax, left x pounds to build a tower of stone for the church.

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## MELLING.

S. Wilfred.

1839.

**T**HIS church consists of a west tower, nave, and chancel with side aisles—the whole of late and coarse Perpendicular work. The nave has on each side three pointed arches upon octagonal pillars, above which is a clerestory of square-headed windows. The chancel is raised up an ascent of several steps, and there is on each side an obtuse arch to its side aisle. There is an oblique opening, or hagioscope, in the pier south of the chancel. The chancel is much modernized; most of the side windows are square-headed.

1892.

Chancel and nave under continuous roof erected 1763, and clerestory added—chancel raised nine steps above nave, adapted to slope of ground, windows new. Matrix of brass in chancel. On south side chantry of S. Catherine. West end square embattled tower (1480). Early window west end of south aisle (1270).

There is a peal of six bells cast by Abel Rudhall of Gloucester, 1753. Registers begin in 1626. Two cups, one 1767, the other rather earlier.

## HORNBY.

S. Margaret.

1860.

**T**HIS church has nave, chancel, and west tower. The nave is modern gothic, with low panneled ceiling, poor windows, and is too wide to be undivided, and therefore, though neat and smart, not worthy of further notice. There are pews, west gallery, and finger organ. The tower and chancel are of late Perpendicular (the date 1514 is ascertained), and claim some attention from their somewhat unusual form and character. The chancel arch is pointed. The chancel terminates eastward

in a three-sided apse, having obtuse arched windows of two lights, with transoms ; the other windows of the chancel similar, with crocketed ogee hoods externally. The chancel is embattled, and has panneled buttresses—the interior staled and smartly fitted up, yet not quite satisfactory.

The tower is curious from being octagonal above and square below. It opens to the nave by a small pointed arch. The octagonal part has a battlement and small pinnacles, belfry windows of two lights with transom, of poor character, and on two sides a canopied niche. There is a late three-light window over the west doorway, and an inscription in which occur the words "Stanley Miles."

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1892.

The tower, an octagon upon an octagon, erected by Sir Edward Stanley after his return from Flodden, bears this inscription : "E. Stanley Miles dñus Montegle me fieri fecit." The chancel erected after his death in 1524, according to instructions of his will; drips of windows charged with Stanley badge—eagle's claw, and three legs of man. Original nave and aisles taken down in 1811, miserable work substituted ; again removed in 1889, when the church was restored thoroughly ; nave rebuilt, north and south arcades of five moulded piers and arches within capitals dividing nave and aisles—clerestories of three-light windows, roofs oak, covered with lead, with stone parapet. New chancel arch, also arches on each side of chancel, carrying the ancient clerestories of two-light windows ; new vestry on north side of chancel aisle, new seats, lectern, sedilia, and reredos of oak ; new font, and fine organ.

Registers entered at Melling, mother church. There is a peal of six bells with inscriptions :—(1) "Armigero optimæ spei adolescenti Francisco Charteris Jun<sup>ri</sup>: a Castro Hornby an. Dom. 1751" ; (2) "M<sup>o</sup> Christophero Skirrow & M<sup>o</sup> Richardo Howson sacrorum curatoribus spectatae Fidei & probitatis Laude insignibus. An. Dom. 1761" ; (3) "Honour & Honesty, Love & Loyalty, Peace & good neighborhood" ; (4) "Laudo Deum verum : Plebem voco : congrego Clerum : Defunctos Ploro : Pestem fugo. ffecta Decoro" ; (5) "Honorabili Viro

Francisco Charteris a Castro de Hornby, Patrono, moribus candidis, artibus Pue [sic] Ingenuis. vere Nobili An : Dom. 1761"; (6) "Honoratissimæ Feminæ Dominæ Catharinæ Charteris Pietate Benignitate ac Morum suavitate ornatissimæ. An. Dom. 1761."

At last restoration a moulded stone discovered, a portion of an arch, Transitional, 1185; it was built into the vestry wall above the chimney piece for preservation.

A massive monolith, the base of an Anglo-Saxon cross, stands near the south wall of the church. It is oblong, five feet in height, the sides ornamented with slightly raised arches.

### SAMLESBURY.

**S. Leonard.**

1867.

THIS church has a clerestoried nave with low aisles; the chancel never was erected, and there is a wooden belfry over the west end. The whole is late and plain Perpendicular. The west window has three lights, without foils, and at the west of the south aisle is one with three plain trefoiled lights. There is a better Perpendicular window of three lights at the east end, having a hood with head corbels, inserted when the erection of the chancel was abandoned. The walls are mostly of red sandstone. The arcades have each four plain pointed arches on octagonal pillars. The clerestory has square windows of three obtuse unfoiled lights; the aisle windows are similar, but some have fragments of old armorial glass. There are buttresses, and plain slate roofs without parapets. The south doorway has continuous mouldings. The situation is very rural and secluded.

1892.

The walls are mostly of grey sandstone, not red. The fragments of old glass found during work of renovation have been removed from the aisle windows and effectively grouped together in the west window.

An old helmet, shield, and sword (connected with the Southworth family), are suspended from the wall on the north-east side of nave.

Registers begin in 1678. There is a silver chalice over 100 years old.

On the floor near the altar is an alabaster slab, with black-letter inscription :—



Hic jacet . . . Isabellam filiam Ricardum Balderson armigi et obiit quicet die Februari . . .  
Dñ propicietur.

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### ECCLESTON.

S. Mary.

1859.

THIS church has a nave and chancel, each with a south aisle, a western tower, and south porch. The nave is very wide and has an arcade of four pointed arches, with octagonal pillars; the chancel arch similar—also that between the south aisle of the nave and that of the chancel. The chancel has an arcade of two bays, with arches and piers not very dissimilar. On the north of the chancel is a Decorated window of two lights; south of the altar a piscina with obtuse arch. The east window of five lights, with unfoiled monials simply interlacing, probably of debased character—its hood is of Tudor form and retained, and over the apex externally is a half figure. The east window of the aisle is of four lights, with Tudor arch, the hood is on good corbel figures representing a King and a female, bearing a shield with the legs of Man. The two east windows are under one clumsy lop-sided gable. The windows on the south are mostly of three unfoiled lights, as at Croston; on the north square-headed and late. The parapet on the south is embattled; the roof of the nave covered with stone flags. The south porch has stone seats—the outer arch flattened, on imposts, the inner acute arched and continuous. The priest's door on the south has some old iron work. The tower is low, with modern parapet, the

buttresses angular, the belfry windows Perpendicular of two lights; no west window, but a plain door. The churchyard is in a rural situation.

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1892.

The church was restored in 1871. The west door has been taken away and replaced by a west window.

The registers begin in 1604. Two silver chalices date about 1660 with inscription: "This belongeth to Ecclestone Church in Lankshire." Two old patens (silver) no date, but very old.

There is a peal of six bells with inscriptions:—"Peace and good neighbourhood, 1734. A. R.;" "Prosperity to this Parish, 1727;" "Prosperity to the Church of England, 1727;" "A. B. Rudhall cast us all, 1727; re-cast 1737;" "W<sup>m</sup> Breers, Warden, 1802;" "I to the church the living call, and to the grave do summon all, 1727."

There is an old brass on a tomb in the chancel representing a priest in his vestments—date 1460–1480. Also a brass plate on the north side of the nave with inscription:—"Here lyeth William Dicconson sometyme stewarde over that most honrble householde of the high and mightie Princes Anne, Duches of Somerset, 1604."

At the entrance of the churchyard a handsome oak lych gate has been erected.

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## CROSTON.

S. Michael.

1859.

A LATE Perpendicular church, in some parts quite debased; the plan is a nave and chancel, each with north and south aisles—western tower and south porch. The aisles are embattled. The north chapel or aisle of the chancel projects beyond the line of the aisle of the nave, and has a sloping tiled roof. Its windows are coarse and square-headed, without foils. Those on the south chapel are better; most other windows of

three and four lights, and the eastern of five, are very poor and debased. The tower is engaged in the west end of the aisles, and opens to them and to the nave by pointed arches. The tower is embattled, has four poor pinnacles, corner buttresses, and belfry windows of three lights not foliated, and a four-light west window, below which is a doorway with fair continued mouldings. There is no clerestory. The nave arcade beyond the tower is of four pointed arches with octagonal pillars. The roof of the aisles flat and panneled—in the nave the ceiling is modern. There is no chancel arch, but a break in the arcade and a Jacobean screen in place of the rood screen. The chancel is of two bays, the arcade having on each side two pointed arches with octagonal piers, lighter than those of the nave. Between the north aisle of the nave and that of the chancel is an obtuse arch. The church is much pewed and galleried, but there are a few plain open seats. At the west end is an organ. The north doorway is labeled, and has panneled spandrels; over it a window with flat arch of four lights. The south porch has the outer doorway, with continuous mouldings, the inner door flatter. The walls are chiefly of red sandstone.

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1892.

In 1866-7 the church was entirely restored in the inside, as a memorial to the rector, the Rev. Streynsham Master, who held the living sixty-six years. The galleries were removed, the skylights abolished, the chancel roof renewed, a chancel arch built, the north chancel aisle pulled down and rebuilt, the tower thrown open, the belfry removed, and the bells arranged so as to be rung from the ground floor in the church. The east wall of the south chancel aisle was pulled down and rebuilt, so as no longer to extend beyond the east wall of the chancel itself. The organ was removed from the gallery at the west end to the north chancel aisle. The whole of the church was re-seated with open seats, all the unsightly pews being removed, and only the old open seats retained in the north chancel aisle, as seats for school children.

The old three decker removed, and a new pulpit of Caen stone given. In 1875 the south chancel aisle was rebuilt.

The registers begin in 1735. The silver communion plate is dated 1743, and consists of two flagons, two chalices, an almsdish, and three patens. There is a peal of eight bells.

There is a brass on the north chancel wall in memory of the Rev. James Hiet, rector, who died 1663, aged 73.

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### WARRINGTON.

S. Elphin.

1843.

THIS is a very spacious church, cruciform in its plan, with a central tower. The nave has been re-constructed and enlarged in a very inappropriate style, but its internal arrangement, as far as accommodation goes, is good, and the capacity of the church immense, as it will hold with ease 2,500 persons. The nave and tower are both modern, though the latter at first sight might give a false impression, being in a pointed style, with six large pinnacles, and belfry windows of considerable size. The whole of red stone. There was a further addition made on the south side of the nave some short time since, in the same false Gothic style. The whole of the nave is fitted closely with pews and galleries, but in a uniform and regular style. The south transept is also modern, and lately rendered more available for seats, and the organ removed to a gallery within it. The arches under the tower, the north transept, and the chancel, are the whole that remains of the original structure. There is stone groining under the tower, with strong ribs, in the centre of which is a boss. The four arches are pointed, having continuous mouldings of great depth, but no shafts except one added in the eastern arch; the western arch is mis-shapen. These, with the chancel, are of the Decorated style. The north transept has on its east side a Perpendicular window of five lights. In the north transept are several monumental remains. On an alabaster altar

tomb are the effigies of Sir John Boteler and his Lady, the sides of the tomb enriched with figures of angels bearing shields, of saints, and a representation of the Crucifixion. Beneath an arch in the wall is a well-preserved effigy of a lady ; the arch and corbel whence it springs are transition from Early English, but the feathering is gone. Near it is an ogee moulded niche, with feathering, on corbels. The chancel is large and a very fine specimen of plain Decorated work. The east window is of five lights, the others of three with deep arch mouldings, but the stone work has decayed. On the south side is a small doorway and three very good equal sedilia, now used by the officiating clergy. They are of ogee form with trefoil panneling in the spandrels, and surmounted by a horizontal cornice. Eastward of these is a piscina under an ogee niche, with deep mouldings and fine feathering. Beneath the altar is a curious crypt, having strong ribs upon head corbels, the approach to which is by a staircase, lately discovered, in a buttress on the north side of the chancel.

1870. The parish church of Warrington has received much improvement, but chiefly in the magnificent new tower and spire (which replaces the unsightly old tower), rising to the height of 250 feet, and of exquisite proportion and beautiful design.

The nave has been improved, but not very considerably, the debased work of the south aisle continuing ; but in the north the wall has been rebuilt with good Decorated windows. The west end is also rebuilt with fine large windows and door.

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1892.

S. Elphin, to whom the church is dedicated, was a Celtic Saint. In the Domesday Survey (1086), under Walthune (Warrington), may be read—"Sanctus Elphimus tenebat carucatam terræ quietam ab omni consuetudine præter geldum."

The first stone church was erected about 1150 ; the second about 1350, by Sir William le Boteler, Lord of the Barony of Warrington. Of

this church the chancel and crypt still remain ; the tower was taken down in 1696, and the nave in 1761, and a modern building substituted, of which the south aisle is perhaps a remnant, the date 1770 being over the south door.

From 1859 to 1867 the present nave, north aisle, two side chapels, tower, and spire, were erected in the Early Decorated Gothic style of architecture. The two side chapels replace original chapels. One, the Boteler or Atherton, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, now belongs to Lord Lilford, the patron. In it is the finely sculptured alabaster tomb of Sir John Boteler, who died in 1483. The other, the Massey, founded by Sir Richard Massey, and containing a handsome monument, is now the Patten chapel, and belonged to the late Lord Winmarleigh.

The old crypt, now a clergy vestry, was discovered in 1824 by the piercing of a large buttress, which was found to contain a staircase leading from an opening above the chancel into the crypt. It had been concealed from the time of Elizabeth. In it were found a chasuble and a beautiful silver-gilt chalice, which is still in use.

The registers begin in 1591. There is a peal of six bells, re-cast in 1698. The organ is a fine instrument.

## UPHOLLAND.

### **S. Thomas the Martyr.**

THIS a chapelry to Wigan, but an interesting and handsome structure, of unmixed Decorated work, except some modern incongruities. It consists of a west tower, a body and side aisles of equal height and length, and nothing answering to a chancel. The tower is embattled, has four small pinnacles and angular buttresses charged with ogee niches, of flattish form, set within squares. The west window of three lights and Decorated. The west door singular, having the soffit panneled in three courses, in which are represented shields, heads, roses, &c., in rather a coarse style of execution, and much decayed ; there are no recessed mouldings. The parapets of the church are plain,

but there are crocheted pinnacles surmounting the buttresses at the east end. The roof is modern—the original pitch may be discerned against the tower wall. There was originally a chapel west of the aisle and north of the tower, the arches of division being seen in the walls. The stone work is much decayed. The interior is striking and would be very fine if it could be entirely cleared of the frightful pews, galleries, and other fittings with which it is disgraced. The divisions of the aisles are formed on each side by four very large well turned arches of Decorated character, springing from piers formed each of four clustered shafts with moulded capitals. There is no clerestory. The side windows are of three lights, large, and with excellent Decorated tracery, some containing coeval stained glass. The east window, of five lights, has been renewed, and the original tracery rather deteriorated. There is the trace of a stone screen, or division, within the last arch next the east end ; the shafts of the eastern arch are stilted, on a square basement, which was probably joined by the stone screen, and in the north wall, near the east end, is a square recess, or aumbry. In the south aisle, near the east end, is a niche with bold mouldings and trefoil feathering, containing a double piscina. The pulpit is frightful—the font miserable. There are several seats with ends to them as at Standish, with dates 1635, and others not very dissimilar. The west windows of the aisles are modern. At the west end a double gallery, and in the upper a diminutive organ.

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1892.

A new chancel was built in 1884, of the later period of the Decorated style. The decayed stone work has been restored. The pews and galleries have all been removed. Though there is no clerestory now, it has been suggested that there was one originally, and that the windows in the tower may have been placed there, when the clerestory was taken away. The old glass has been collected and placed in a window in the south aisle. The east window was done away with when

the new chancel was built. The nave has been re-seated with oak benches, and there is a new pulpit and font, and the organ is now in the chancel.

There are several brasses on the floor within the altar rails, the oldest being :—

“Here lieth the Body of Thomas  
Bispham of Billinge, Esq., who  
Dyed September the 22, 1677, in the  
40th year of his age.”

The registers begin in 1620. There are silver chalice, paten, and flagon, “The gift of Thos<sup>s</sup> Heny Ashurst, Esq., to the chappel of Upholland in Lancashire, 1739.” Chalice, paten, and flagon, “The gifts of Meynell Bankes, Esq., to the chapel of Upholland, 1817.” There is a peal of six bells.

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#### PENWORTHAM.

**S. Mary.**

1870.

THIS church has had the nave rebuilt on a larger scale than the original, but the tower and chancel are ancient. The nave has clerestory and north and south aisles, which are a very creditable specimen of Decorated work ; the windows mostly of two lights, but some of three, and not quite all alike in tracery. It is doubtful whether the nave had originally an aisle. The present arcades have each fine pointed arches upon pillars alternately circular and octagonal. The seats are open, and there is an organ at the west end of the north aisle. The chancel arch is pointed, on octagonal pillars. The chancel walls are of sandstone, much worn and decayed. It has on the south two Decorated windows and two lights, and a pointed priest's door, over which, externally, appears inscribed the date 1653. On the north is one similar Decorated window next the east, and one odd anomalous window which, if original, is very remarkable ; but it does not seem quite modern, and contains

some fragments of coloured glass. There are also pieces of Perpendicular coloured glass and parts of inscriptions in the other three windows. The east window has an odd look, is of three lights, the tracery having no foliation though the lights are trefoiled, doubtful if original. The tower arch is pointed, springing from the wall. The tower is ordinary Perpendicular, has embattled parapet, and four short pinnacles, a square stait-turret projecting at the south-east angle, and corner buttresses. There is a string-course below the west window, which is of three lights, and there is a doorway with pointed arch and continuous mouldings. Between the window and belfry story on the west side is a canopied niche.

The churchyard is beautifully kept, and presents a quiet scene shaded by fine trees.

Penwortham church, though somewhat inconveniently placed for the population of the parish, and only approached through the grounds of the neighbouring mansion, has a remarkable and beautiful position, upon a steep eminence, rising a little way from the river Ribble, and shaded by a thick grove of trees, above which the tower is seen to rise.

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1892.

An old Roman Causeway was discovered a few years ago, to the left of the entrance to the church. The grounds, through which the church is approached, belonged to an ancient Priory, formerly under the abbey of Evesham, Worcestershire. The oldest tombstone in the churchyard is without inscription, but has a cross, I. H., and a sword on it. Another bears the inscription :—

HERE . LIETH  
THE . BODY . OF  
PEETER . SON  
OF . JOHN . TAYL  
OR . OF . PENWO  
RTHAM . INTE  
RRED . JVLY . THE

16 . 1682 . AS . YO  
 V . ARE . WALKING  
 SOE . WAS . I . DEA  
 TH . DID . ARREST  
 AND . HEARE . I . L  
 YE . AND . MVST . R  
 EMAINE . VNTIL  
 L . THE . JVDGME  
 NT . DAY . THE . T  
 RVMPET . SOV  
 NDS . AND . WIL  
 LS . ME . HENCE  
 AWAY.

There is a peal of six bells: (6) churchwardens names, 1712; (5) "Ralph Loxam, minister, A. R., 1712;" (4) "Abr. Rudhall cast us, Anno Dom. 1712;" (3) "Prosperity to the Church of England, 1712;" (2) "God save Queen Ann, A. R., 1712"; (1) "Re-cast at Mary Rawstorne's cost, 1891."

The registers began in 1586, but were all destroyed by fire in 1857.

From the chancel roof are suspended two helmets with the fragments of a banner, said to belong originally to a Captain Fleetwood. The south chancel window has a fragment of ancient glass bearing the shield of the Fleetwood family.

### WHALLEY.

*S. Mary.*

1859.

A LARGE church, but without good features. The plan comprises nave with north and south aisles, a long chancel, western tower, and south porch. The aisles and clerestory have no parapets, but steep roofs of stone tiles, and the walls in great measure stuccoed. The chancel and the arcades of the nave are Early English, the rest of the church chiefly late Perpendicular; most of the windows of the aisles and clerestory

are late, square-headed and labeled, of two and three lights, but those at the west of the aisles are Decorated, of two lights. The nave has on each side an arcade of four Early English arches. On the north the pillars are circular, with capitals; on the south octagonal. At the east end of the south aisle is a plain trefoil piscina, and in the window a figure of the Virgin in stained glass. The east bay of this aisle enclosed by a late wood screen. There is also a screened pew with date 1610; restored 1819. The chancel arch is tall and pointed, on circular columns; across it is a late but handsome rood screen—the compartments arched and cinquefoiled—and above a fine cornice. The nave has a tolerable open timber roof, with some pierced tracery. The chancel is very large, and the interior has a rich appearance, containing ancient stalls brought from the adjacent abbey. These are not placed quite at the extreme west of the chancel, but are returned, are of polished oak, have light canopies and under groining, of Perpendicular character, and perhaps not greatly anterior to the Dissolution. The roof of the chancel is arched with old timbers. On the south side of the chancel are five lancets, the rear arch on corbels, and three Early English sedilia, on slender circular shafts, under a kind of square label. East of them a trefoil arch like a piscina, and a second piscina with round basin in the angle of a square recess. There are lancets also on the north, and, externally, pedimental buttresses, very little altered from the original character. The east window Perpendicular of five lights. The inner walls have the natural stone work, untouched. There is a sort of smartness, but the stained glass and other decorations not first-rate. The nave has galleries, and a good organ, once in the parish church of Lancaster. The font has an octagonal bowl, with Perpendicular bands at the angle, and embattled—the stem octagonal. The tower is strong and coarse, probably Perpendicular, embattled and buttressed. The belfry windows of two lights; on the west side a three-light Perpendicular window, and a plain continuous west doorway; at the south-east a square turret. In the church

are memorials of the last Abbot and the last Prior ; the latter, Christopher Smith, died two years after the Reformation, about 1534 ; on the slab, a cross floriated. The Abbot was beheaded 1537 ; his gravestone has also a cross. And there is a mural brass 1515, to "Raffe Catteral and Eliz. wyffe, with 9 sons and 11 daughters." The south porch has a wood roof ; the south doorway is Early English. In the churchyard are several curious upright stones, with much and varied early sculpture.

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1892.

The tower was built in 1285 whilst Peter de Cestria was rector, the first and only rector. There are eighteen stalls. Under the Abbot's stall are the initials of William Whalley, abbot, and the inscription : "Semper gaudentes sint ista sede sedentes." Under another is the figure of a man trying to shoe a goose with inscription : "Whoso melles him of yt at me dos Let him ce here, & shoe ye ghos."

"Whoso meddles of that another does  
Let him come here and shoe the goose!"

A large pew (S. Nicholas' cage) has three dates on it, one facing east "1534," the rest of the inscription on that side being concealed by the so-called pre-Reformation pew of the Townley family ; another facing west, "Factum est per Rogerum Nowell armigerum, Anno Dni M.D.CCCCCC.X" (Roger was brother of Dean Nowell) ; a third on the upper part facing north, "1697."

In 1868 the old timber roof was laid open again.

The registers begin in 1538. There is a peal of six bells, re-cast in 1855. There is also a Dutch bell, which is said to have been used as the Abbot's call bell ; this was in the tower at Church Kirk till 1878, when it was restored by the rector and churchwardens. It has now been hung in the tower above the other bells, and is rung whenever the clergy are wanted.

Whalley church was the burial place of the Paslews. The stone of the last Abbot, John Paslew, who was hanged, has a floriated cross and a chalice on it, and the inscription :—"Jhū fili Dei miserere mei."

There is an altar tomb, with recumbent effigy in Caen stone, of Rev. T. D. Whitaker, D.D., vicar and historian of the parish.

The brass of Raffe Catteral and Elizabeth his wife, represents the father with nine sons behind him, the mother with eleven daughters before her, all kneeling, with the inscription :—

“ Of yr charyte pray for the Sowylls  
of Raffe Catteral, Esquier, and  
Elizabeth hys wyfe, whyche  
bodies lyeth before this Pellar,  
and for all ther chyldēr sowylls  
whych Rafe decessyd the xxvi day  
De... ber ye yere ö Lord God m<sup>o</sup>cccccxv,  
on whose sowylls Jhū have mercy. Amen.”

There is also the brass of John Stonehewer, who married Roger Kenyon's daughter, died at Parkhead in 1653. There is the curious anagram on his name Johannis Stonehewer—"Honor, wit, ease."

In the churchyard are three crosses (Anglo-Saxon) with carved figures and interlaced ornaments, also stone coffins and coffin covers, with floriated crosses.

Professor Browne says :\* “ Whalley churchyard is a place of which Lancashire archaeologists may well be proud. There are few places in England to rival it in the interest of its sculptured stones. The great shaft which stands about the middle of the churchyard must take us back a long way into our early Anglian history. I know of no stone anywhere which really resembles it in the remarkably bold spirals with which it is ornamented—bold alike in their design and in their relief. It will be noticed, however, that the effect of a gable sculptured on each side, with a central spine running up the stone from the apex of the gable, can scarcely but have some connection with the like arrangement on the Bolton shaft ; and this idea is carried further, and indeed effectively established I think, by the similarity of the ornamentation on one edge at Whalley and Bolton.”

\* Transactions Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. v.

## TODMORDEN.

S. Mary.

1868.

THE old parochial chapel is scarcely worthy of notice, except that it is a specimen of the churches built just after the Reformation, though much altered since, and in a very forlorn and unseemly condition ; though recently restored for the performance of divine service. It is an oblong building, undivided, and with flat ceiling. On the north and west the original features still remain, and two tiers of plain square windows, each divided by two mullions, but on the south and east the windows are of a more modern and very unclesiastical character—the chapel having been in great measure re-constructed about 1770. At the west end is a tower of still more modern character. The interior is dirty and wretched ; there is a gallery on the north and west. When the new church was built in 1832 it was closed for divine service, and only used for burials, and became miserable and delapidated, but about two years ago it was again opened for the performance of divine service.

1892.

The only really old portion of the church is the lower part of the tower. There is one gallery now at the west end. The church has been improved internally, and is used every Sunday. The registers begin in 1666.

## ALTHAM.

S. James.

1865.

THIS church, in a pleasing rural site bordering on the river, is not a bad object in the landscape, and though devoid of positive beauty preserves its original picturesque outline and high pitched roofs. There is a tradition that Altham church

was built 1140, but no work of that date now exists. It has nave with north and south aisles and clerestory, chancel, south porch, and low west tower, almost wholly late and plain Perpendicular. The tower and chancel have been rebuilt in 1859, when the interior was thoroughly repaired and refitted. The material is the local grey stone, and the roofs are high pitched, covered with stone tiles, and no parapets to the walls. The windows both of aisles and clerestory are square-headed of three unfoiled lights, and labeled, except one at the east end of the north aisle, also square-headed, but of Edwardian character, and of two lights. The nave has on each side an arcade of three pointed arches on octagonal pillars, with overhanging moulded caps. The chancel arch is similar, and that to the tower also, which is very lofty and must reach nearly to the top of the low tower. A vestry is formed in the lower part of the tower, above which is set the organ in a loft. The seats are uniform but not open, and the poppy heads which are attached to them are much too high, and seem to crowd so small a nave. The chancel seems to be co-extensive with the original one, but is all new; the east window, Decorated, of three lights, those on the north and south small and pinched-looking, Perpendicular, of two lights. The chancel is seated stall wise, and laid with polished tiles. An original piscina with ogee head has improperly been inserted in the new north wall.

There are monuments to the Lomax's, and a few mural brasses of the seventeenth century. The font has an octagonal bowl of Perpendicular character, upon a stem, and octagonal base, a curious serpentine moulding being just below the bowl. On the sides of the bowl are sculptured cyphers and emblems *A.Q.*, *M.R.*, *S.M.*, and *I.H.C.*, and some of the emblems of the Crucifixion. The tower is very low and all modern, having battlement and three stages of windows and corner buttresses. The windows all of two lights, the lower ones glazed. The porch is wide and ungraceful; over the outer arch a hood on corbels representing crowned heads. In one corner of the porch

is a rude circular stone block, like a seat, but containing what resembles a water drain.

In the vestry is preserved an old sculptured stone on which appears the letter M.

The churchyard has been enlarged and is pretty and rural.

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1892.

The font was given by John Paslew, the last Abbot of Whalley. The registers begin in 1518, and continued until 1534, when there is a break; they re-commence in 1596. There is one very old silver cup, date unknown. Two brasses have the dates 1620 and 1628.

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ECCLES.

S. Mary.

1856.

A PERPENDICULAR church, late in the style, but which, if properly restored, might be rendered fine and effective, especially within. It has the usual plan of nave and chancel, with north and south aisles to both, a western tower, and south porch. The nave is lofty, and has a clerestory, which, as well as the south aisle, is embattled, but the chancel and aisles are not—having a slate roof—and the north aisle of the nave has a good parapet. There are octagonal turrets at the east end of the clerestory. In the south aisle appears a late flat arch in the wall, which may once have opened into a chapel, and springs from embattled capitals; now occupied by a window. The interior of the church presents a most frightful assemblage of pews and galleries, and there is a horrid pew exalted high between the chancel and nave. The nave is lofty, and has a very good panneled roof with bosses and moulded beams; those of the aisles are somewhat plainer. The nave has on each side four tall pointed arches, springing from clustered columns, having four octagonal columns and intermediate hollows, upon high

bases. The capitals are coarse, and have a moulding with shells and studs. The aisle windows are of four lights, except at the west end, which are of five lights. The chancel arch is gone—the rood steps and door are seen on the north. The chancel has two large arches on each side, as in the nave, with similar piers, but no shields in the capitals. The east window of the north aisle is of five lights, and looks Decorated in character. The other windows are of three lights, with foils or tracery. The east window, of five lights, has been mauled. In the south chapel is a canopied tomb with two figures recumbent of a man and woman, with dogs at the feet: A.D. 1598, Richard Brereton and wife Dorothy, daughter of R. Egerton. There are canopied niches in the north and south piers of the chancel. The south porch has an inner door, moulded; its outer door is labeled, and has a flat arch and shafts. The font is poor and plain, octagonal in form. The tower is not lofty, is embattled with small poor pinnacles, and square-headed belfry windows of three lights. The clerestory windows are mutilated.

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1892.

The chancel and aisles are now embattled. The church was restored in 1862; it was re-roofed, a new vestry built on the north-east end, S. Catherine's chapel rebuilt, the east gallery taken down, a new organ placed near S. Catherine's chapel, and the church re-seated. An alabaster reredos with rich mosaic panels has since been erected. There were chancel gates up to 1805, when they were taken away.

The registers begin in 1563. There is a brass to William Dautesey, Esq., 1642.

There are two silver chalices, "1618;" another "Eccles parish, 1723;" another "Eccles parish, 1724;" silver patens, "1681," "1863;" large silver alms dish, "1777."

There is a peal of eight bells; inscription on one, "Prosperity to this church, 1709;" on the tenor, "I to the church the living call and to the grave do summon all." The curfew bell is still rung every night.

## FARNWORTH-IN-PRESCOT.

S. Wilfred.

1859.

THIS church is chiefly late Perpendicular, but has received several modern alterations, some of them perhaps improvements and with partial rebuilding. It consists of a long nave with north and south aisles, chancel with south aisle or chapel, north and south porches, and west tower. The tower is unusually small, not only considerably narrower than the nave, but not set in the centre, its arch opening to the nave considerably to the south of the centre. The tower is plain Perpendicular, of red sandstone, embattled, with corner buttresses, and no west doorway. The west window of three lights; the belfry windows are of two lights, with tracery almost resembling Decorated. The north aisle has been entirely rebuilt within a few years, including the Bold chapel, which occupies its eastern end, including two bays. A new porch is also built on this side, and has Perpendicular windows. The nave is of considerable width and space. Its roof is new, and open, with dormer windows inserted, the effect of which is not altogether bad. The south arcade is original, of five arches springing from octagonal columns, four of which are pointed, and the eastern of very obtuse form, marking a somewhat debased period. The north arcade is all new, and has three pointed arches with octagonal columns, and two, which open to the Bold chapel, have finer mouldings and circular columns with Early English capitals. The Bold chapel opens by a pointed arch to the other part of the aisle, and is separated by an iron gate. It is somewhat handsomely restored, and contains several monuments, chiefly modern, but there is one fine effigy of a knight in gilt armour. The roof is high pitched, the floor has good encaustic tiles, and the east window Decorated tracery. The south aisle is extended into a sort of transept, just facing the eastern obtuse arch. This chapel, erected by Bishop Smith of Lincoln for the inhabitants of Cuerdley in the sixteenth

century, has late and debased windows. Near its east window is the bracket of a niche and square recess. The chancel arch is pointed, on octagonal columns. The arch from the chancel to the south aisle is remarkably wide, and of late coarse character. The chancel roof is flat, and panneled with ribs. The east window wide of five lights, the southern of three, late Perpendicular. The small tower arch, which is all on one side, is pointed. The font has a plain octagonal bowl on a stem. The church is still seated in the objectionable old way, though some of the doors have been removed from pews. There is a west and south gallery—in the latter a pretty good finger organ, erected in 1803.

Bishop Smith of Lichfield, and afterwards Lincoln, founder of Brazenose College, Oxford, was born at Peel Hall, in this parish.

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1892.

The Bold chapel is screened off by open oak work; the gate is a portion of the west side of the screen, which opens as a door. In the chapel are two marble statues of Richard Bold, died 1635, and wife.

The registers begin in 1538. There is a peal of six bells; inscription on one, "Henry Hargrave, minister, R. Saunders cast us all, 1718;" on another "Make no delay but come this way."

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## RIBCHESTER.

**S. Wilfred.**

1859.

**A**N interesting church, but not in good condition, and requiring much improvement. The plan is nave with north and south aisles, long chancel, western tower, and south porch. The north aisle of the nave is shorter than the nave, and is a private chapel. The chancel is Early English, and has a triplet at the east end; on the south side two lancets, a large Decorated window, and two-light Decorated lychscope with

transom, and a priests' door, having a hood with good head corbels. In the south wall of the chancel are three equal sedilia, which look as if they were a part of an arcade continued further, and have fairly moulded arches; also a double piscina, under a wide arch deeply recessed in the wall, upon octagonal brackets. The chancel arch is on circular columns. There are square apertures on each side of the chancel arch. The nave is wide, and has a late open timber roof of flat pitch, but not bad in effect, or devoid of tolerable work. The south arcade is of four pointed arches, having octagonal columns. The south aisle has windows, late and debased, with square heads, of three and four lights. At the east end of this aisle is a space, probably a private chapel, enclosed by a wood screen. The north aisle or chapel is short, and opens to the nave by only two arches, which are good Decorated, on clustered piers. In this aisle or chapel is a fine flowing Decorated window of three lights at the east end, containing some good remains of stained glass, and another very similar at the west end; on the north one lancet, and one square-headed Decorated window. There is a piscina in this chapel, and a bell cot over the west gable. There is a doorway on the north of the nave with obtuse arch, and a square-headed window of three lights, of late character, in the place of a clerestory. In the roof on the side of the nave are inserted dormer windows. The font is a rude octagonal mass, with quasi buttresses. The tower is of the same type as at Goosnagh, Chipping, and many others—plain and late Perpendicular—opening to a nave by a pointed arch. It is embattled with corner buttresses and a large square turret at the south-east. The belfry windows of three lights; no string course; a small west window of three lights. The porch is large and rude, rising high; the outer doorway has fair bold mouldings, and appears to be Decorated; the inner door is Early English, with shafts. There is a room forming the upper story of the porch. In the churchyard on the south is the shaft of a cross.

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1892.

In 1881 the chancel was repaired and restored. The date 1527 is on a beam of the roof, the date 1636 on the pulpit. The registers begin in 1590. There is a peal of six bells.

In the north chapel is a tombstone with cross and sword of an Hospitaller — a late inscription has been cut on it, with date 1689.

Annexed to Ribchester is Stydd Chapel, S. Saviour's, which belonged to the Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem; it consists of nave only. On the north side, between two small windows circular headed, is a Norman doorway with zig-zag moulding. On the south side is a three-light Perpendicular window; another, Norman, similar to those on the north, and one of three lights, round headed, and an Early English doorway, with poor porch. At the east a three-light window. There is a piscina — an oak screen forming a quasi chancel; the pulpit of oak. Part of the original tie-beam roof remains. The west door and windows are walled up. There is an interesting octagonal font with shields and devices: (1) "I. H. C." ; (2) heart, hands, and feet (of our Lord); (3) T. P.; (4) quatrefoil and cross; (5) leopard's head; (6) lion rampant; (7) five bulls' heads; (8) three pheons, three mullets on chevron.

Beneath the altar is a double coffin stone with two floriated crosses and inscription: — AMEN . HIC . JACET . DOMINV . ADA . DE . CLIDEROV M . . . . ROPICIETVR . DEVS .

HIC . JACET . . . ADE , CVJVS . A.I.E . P . PICIETVR . DEVS .

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## LANCASTER.

### S. Mary.

THIS is a large and showy church externally, and derives much advantage from its fine situation, but the details are late and poor Perpendicular, and almost worthless. The exterior is plain, the south side is all embattled, and the north clerestory, but not the aisle. The west tower is modern, as also a south porch; the outline of the tower at a distance is not bad, and it has a battlement and pinnacles. The pinnacles in the south

aisle are unfinished. The nave and chancel have each side aisles co-extensive, but a vestry is formed at the east end of the north aisle. The windows, both of aisles and clerestory, are of three lights (the latter, of course, smaller), and very ordinary Perpendicular tracery; the east window of five lights, with a transom. The interior is lofty and spacious, and the nave and chancel are nearly equal in length; the former is divided from each aisle by four lofted pointed arches upon octagonal pillars; in the latter are also four pointed arches, but with better mouldings, and upon light clustered piers with four shafts. There is a division formed by an arch between the nave and the chancel, and also between their respective aisles, but the height is equal. The ceiling of wood is pretty good, and the spandrels have pierced tracery. There is an immense quantity of wood stall work of very beautiful workmanship, now placed along the east wall of the chancel. The work appears Decorated, the canopies are triangular, crocketed and pinnacled, and the head of the arch within the canopy ogee, with elaborate crockets and finial, and the space between it and the canopy enriched with open tracery. The effect is very fine, but they are wrongly placed, and were probably removed from elsewhere. At the east end of the south aisle is a small plain niche. The font is a plain octagonal basin on a strong shaft of clustered columns. The pulpit is of the time of James I., finely carved, but on a base of better and earlier style; the reading pew has also some elegant tracery and sculpture. There is a very large organ in the west gallery, erected 1809; the space within the altar rails is unusually large.

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1892.

The registers begin in 1599. The tower was erected in 1759. There are masons' marks (c) of the fourteenth century on the wall of the south aisle. Four fragments of Runic sculptured stones have been worked into the north wall. It is said the stalls came from Cockersand Abbey.

The organ has been placed in the north aisle of the chancel, and a new vestry has been built, with access from that aisle.

There is a peal of eight bells. The silver communion plate consists of four flagons, four chalices, two large two smaller; two patens, one large one small; small mug. Paten and chalice "1728," for the sick.

There is a brass with effigy and inscription:—

Here lyeth interred ye body of Thomas Covell, Esq., 6  
Tymes Mayor of this Towne, 48 yeares Keeper of this  
Castle, 46 yeares one of ye coroners of ye County Palatine  
of Lancaster, Captaine of ye Freehold Band of this  
Hundred of Loinsdall on this side of ye sands, & justice of  
Peace & Quorū throughout this said County Palatine  
of Lancaster, who dyed ye 1 of August, 1639, ætatis suæ 78.

Cease, cease to mourne, all teares are vaine & voide.  
Hees fledd, not dead, dissolved, not destroyed.  
In heaven his soule doth rest, his bodie heere  
Sleepes in this dust, and his fame everie where  
Triumphs the Towne, the Country farther forth  
The land throughout proclaines his noble worth,  
Speake of a man soe Kinde, so courteous,  
So free, and every waie magnanimous,  
That storie told at large here doe you see  
Epitomiz'd in briefe, Covell was hee.

An old font is outside by the vestry door. The Runic cross found its way to the Manchester Museum, and is now in the British Museum. Its inscription is stated by Professor Browne probably to mean "Pray for Cymbalth, Cuthbert's son."

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#### WINWICK.

##### S. Oswald.

THIS is a large church, situated on an eminence, to very great advantage, and forming a pleasing object. It consists of a west tower with stone spire, a nave with side aisles;

and south porch, and a large chancel with vestry on the north. The tower is of good and simple Decorated work, the buttresses angular, the west window of three lights, set between two canopied arches. The belfry window of two lights, the parapet embattled, and there is a stair turret rising above it on the south. The spire has two heights of canopied windows. The whole is built of bad red stone, which is much worn, but the east end of the south aisle appears of fresher colour, and has been partly renewed. The whole of the nave is Perpendicular, chiefly of the coarse and unintelligible character found in this part of England. The north aisle is embattled, and pinnacles intended. The clerestory has a moulded parapet. The windows of the aisles chiefly of four lights, of poor and late Perpendicular, those of the clerestory also of the same character. The south porch is very plain.

Along the cornice of the western part of the east aisle runs a black-letter legend :—

“ Hic locus Oswalde quondam placuit tibi valde,  
Northumbrorum fueras Rex, nuncque Polorum  
Regna tenes, prato passus Marcelde vocato,  
Poscimus hinc a te nostri memor esto beate.  
Anno milleno quingentenoque treceno.  
Sclater post Cristum murum renovaverat istum  
Henricus Johnston Curatus erat simul hic tunc.”

The nave has six pointed arches on each side ; those on the north have better mouldings than the others, and the hood mouldings have grotesque heads at the points ; the piers are too large for the arches, and do not seem at all fitted to them, the form of each is octangular, surrounded by eight clustered shafts at intervals, the capitals octangular, charged with pieces of foliage. On the south the arches are more coarse in their mouldings, but the piers fit them better, and are composed each of four circular shafts closely clustered, having banded capitals. The hood mouldings have two heads at each point. It is

possible that the southern pieces are earlier, but the northern appear to be of late and nondescript Perpendicular. The east end of each aisle is enclosed by wood screens as a private chantry. That on the south belongs to the Leghs of Lyme, and is divided from the rest of the aisle by a pointed arch. The screen work is late, the roof panneled with angels bearing shields, the floor is raised for a vault, and there are no seats in it; several large modern monuments, and large brass. The southern chantry belongs to the Gerards, and is partially pewed; the screen on its west side is of late date, and bears this inscription in rather coarse characters: IN THE YERE OF OUR LORD, M.CCCC.LXXXI. In this chantry is a fine brass of a knight beneath a triple canopy, on a very large scale. The chancel is by far the finest part of the church, and presents an excellent specimen of Decorated work, though the windows have lost their tracery, and the badness of the stone has caused the decay of the external ornaments. The east end has a high gable, and the buttresses have triangular set-offs. The parapet has good mouldings, and under it a cornice filled with rosettes or flowers of some kind, alternately round and square, and very badly executed. The same cornice under the roof appears within along both sides of the chancel. There are three windows on the south side, having very elegant mouldings, and there were probably the same number on the north, now obliterated—the tracery of all has been unfortunately destroyed. The east window is of four lights, without foils, and appears to have been mutilated in its tracery, but in the arch mouldings are rosettes alternately round and square, exactly similar to those in the cornice. On the south side of the chancel are three very fine and curious equal sedilia, a piscina, and a door, all forming part of one plan. The sedilia are very deep in the wall, each with cinquefoil arch surmounted by ogee crocketed canopy, distinguished for the large size of the finial, which occupies nearly half the height of the entire canopy. On the piers between the arches are buttresses crowned by pinnacles, advancing

very forward ; the mouldings of the arches contain rosettes (as the cornice) and also the label which surmounts them, and is continued over the piscina and the door on a different level. The piscina is of a character resembling the sedilia, with a rose at the point of the arch. The south or priests' door has a drip-stone on bold heads, and the string continued over it. On the north is a similar door set further to the east, opening to the vestry. On the north side is also an ogee niche, which may have been a credence. The chancel opens to the nave by a pointed arch. The vestry on the north side is of poor late Perpendicular work. There is an organ in a west gallery, and a new octagonal font.

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1892.

The chancel was rebuilt in 1848, and furnished with oak stalls and screen ; the galleries and pews were removed in 1858. The organ is now in the south aisle.

The registers begin in 1563. There is a peal of six bells.

In the Legh chapel is a brass to Sir Peter Legh, with inscription :—  
“Orate pro animabus probi viri domini Petri Legh militis hic tumulati et dominæ Elene ux. ejus filiæ Johannis Savage militis, cuius quidem Elene corpus sepelitr apud Bewgenett 17 die Mensis Maii Anno Domini Millesimo CCCCLXXXI. Idemque Petrus post ipius Elene mortem I. Sacerdotem canonice consecratus obiit apud Lyme I. Hanley xi die Augusti aō di Mōvcxxvii.”

He is in armour, and over his armour ecclesiastical vestments, head bare, tonsured crown ; wife—long robe, figures of children.

In the Gerard chapel is a brass to Piers Gerard, with inscription :—  
“Here lieth Piers Gerard, Esquire, son and heir of Thomas Gerard, Knyghte of the Bryne, who married daughter of William Stanley of Hoton, Knyghte, and one of the heirs of John Bromley, Knyghte, which died the xix day of June in the yere of our Lord M.CCCC.LXXXV, on whose soul God have mercy. Amen.”

On the chancel floor is a brass to Richard Sherlock, D.D., rector, died June 20, 1689.

There is an oak bench in the vestry with the arms of the Lathom and Stanley families. In the chancel is a memorial window to James, seventh earl of Derby, beheaded at Bolton, October 15th, 1651. The wood screens at the east of the aisles have been superseded by wrought iron screens.

Professor Browne<sup>1</sup> says:—"The great fragment of a cross head at Winwick consists of the boss and two arms. It is cemented on to two brick piers, upside down. A portion of one of the faces has been chiselled smooth, to make place for an epitaph in memory of somewhat modern parishioners, the fragment having been set up on end as a tombstone. The abundance of 'diagonal' ornament must strike every one at once; there is scarcely as much of it in all England besides as on this one stone. And the curious arrangement of a succession of Stafford knots, the single interlacing band wandering about and forming knots till all the surface is covered, is very remarkable. There will be noticed, too, the existence of spirals formed of three lines conveying towards a common centre—a very unusual feature on English stones.

"The face of one of the arms has been smoothed off, as has been said, to make a flat surface for a late inscription; the same face of the other arm has suffered at the same time, but in a less degree. It has had a large central boss, no doubt covered with interlace, perhaps of the same character as those on the main boss in the centre of the head. Round this boss are huge misshapen animals, with specially abnormal heads. Their tails observe carefully the law of alternate 'under and over,' which lies at the foundation of all interlacing patterns, but in other respects the design and the execution of this part could scarcely be more rough. It is, however, to the two outer extremities of the arms of the Winwick cross that we must look for the chief interest of the sculpture. One shows a man with two buckets (?), the other shows a man being held head downwards by two ferocious-looking men, who have got a saw between them, and are either sawing him asunder or are preparing to saw off his arms, which hang down conveniently for that purpose. Now if we cast our eye to the string course of the church at the west end, we shall find a number of Latin verses, in antique letters, running along the face of the walls, beginning with 'Hic locus, Oswalde, quondam placuit

<sup>1</sup> Transactions Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. v.

tibi valde'—‘This place, Oswald, once was greatly pleasing to thee.’ We remember that the good King Oswald, of Northumbria, had a home here, and that Winwick in Macerfield, or Makerfield, contests with the neighbourhood of Oswestry the claim to be the Maserfield where Oswald was slain in battle, A.D. 642, by his pagan enemy Penda. Then we remember that after the fatal battle Penda had Oswald’s body dismembered, and some of its parts set up on a cross (or ‘tree’), whence Oswestry got its name as ‘Oswald’s tree.’ The story does not say how far Penda had to send the members before they reached the place where they were impaled. Once more, we remember that the local tradition, which makes Winwick the scene of the battle, adds that Oswald’s body lay in a slack place, and that under it a spring of water came into existence, forming eventually a miracle-working well, and ‘Oswald’s Well’ is there to this day. Now look at the two panels, and ask, ‘Is it possible to despise the suggestion that we have here Oswald’s dismemberment, and water being carried from Oswald’s well?’

“The panel which has the man and the buckets has a curious representation in one top corner, and also a long cross in one part, and a short one in another. I thought at first that the former might be Oswald’s crown-helmet, and the other his sceptre and cross-hilted sword, all laid aside while he drew and carried water, dressed in a common smock, for his poor neighbours. But Oswald’s well was formed, the story goes, after his death. It is about three-quarters of a mile from the church. Is it possible that the representation in the top corner is that of the original Anglian church (S. Oswald’s) of Winwick, with its three crosses on the roof, while the other crosses are the sculptured crosses set up between Oswald’s church and Oswald’s well? If that is so, then here is another representation of a church on a Lancashire stone, the one at Heysham having been up to this time unique in England.”

## DEANE.

## St. Mary.

**T**HIS is a late Perpendicular church of the usual Lancashire style and arrangement, the work coarse, yet the general external appearance very tolerable. The aisles are carried to

the east end, without distinction of chancel. The tower has a battlement and eight crocketed pinnacles, which are somewhat broken. There is an octagonal stair turret on the south side; the belfry windows are of two lights. In a lower stage is a single trefoiled light, and the west doorway has a moulded arch and dripstone on corbel heads. This door and a three-light window above it have rather a Decorated appearance. The aisles are rather narrow, and are embattled with pinnacles, except at the west end; the clerestory also embattled. The south aisle of the chancel has plainer buttresses, and a tiled roof. The south porch is not high, but has a battlement and niche over the door. The east end is adorned with three crocketed pinnacles. The east window has seven lights; most of the side windows of five lights; some in the aisles are square-headed, and in two tiers. The clerestory windows are very closely set, with square heads of three lights. Most of the tracery is coarse and without foils. The body is divided from each aisle by five pointed arches with octagonal piers. The roof is flattish and panneled, with carved spandrels and corbel figures. The galleries project too much beyond the pillars. There are several open seats, with good though late carved ends. The pulpit is finely carved of the age of James I., and the reading desk is a handsome open chair. A vestry terminates the north aisle, which has a curious square-headed window of the style of Richard II. There is a good organ. The font a plain octagon. In the churchyard are some effigies of a knight and lady, much mutilated, and another slab with a cross floriated. The church is built of red sand stone.

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1892.

The tower has now only four crocketed pinnacles. There is no stair turret, nor trefoiled light. The west doorway has been taken away and a plain arch substituted; probably it now forms the north doorway. There are no pinnacles to the aisles; the south aisle has a lead roof. The south porch has been removed, and a debased one substituted.

The church has been re-seated—the old seats are at the west end—no galleries. West arch into tower opened out. Of the windows in the aisles two have four lights, four have three, and two have two lights. The chancel has been elongated, and the old windows re-placed; it is furnished with choir stalls. The organ is in a chamber at the north-east. There is a brass lectern. The roof is new, a facsimile of the old.

The registers begin in 1637. There is a peal of six bells.

Two silver chalices “The guift of Mr. John Aynsworth unto the Parish Church of Deane in Lancashire in the yeare of our Lord 1655;” two patens, on one “The guift of Mrs. Judith Hulton unto the Parish Church of Deane in Lancashire in the yeare of our Lord 1655;” two flagons, “1800;” and two plates. A silver alms dish “Ex dono Annæ Kenyon viduæ Georgii Kenyon nuper de Peel in Com. Lanc. armigeri, 1729.”

The effigies and slab with cross have disappeared from the churchyard.

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#### RIVINGTON.

1869.

**T**HIS appears to be a specimen of post-Reformation building, probably temp. Elizabeth, when probably the original chapel was rebuilt. It is so far interesting, and is a plain, small, ecclesiastical building, finely situated on an abrupt eminence commanding a fine view over the reservoirs, &c. It has a nave and chancel, without aisles, and over the west end a stone bell cot, which seems original, and has a pointed pyramid on an octagonal base, which has minute battlement, and is set upon corbels. The east window has a depressed pointed arch, and five unfoliated lights, with a transom. The other windows are of a debased kind, of three round-headed equal lights. The south porch is of stone and wood mixed. The chancel is small, but is developed.

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1892.

The registers begin in 1703.

There is an old brass to the memory of John Shawe, of High Bulhanger in Anleyzargh, who left the yearly "summe of 20 nobles to be distributed unto the poore people inhabiting in Rivington, Anleyzargh, Heath Charnock, and Anderton, the one moytie on Good Frayday and the other moytie on the first Sunday in Advent," with drawing of skeleton at base, and words, "As I am so thou shall be," date 1627.

There is a large genealogical oil painting of the family of Bishop Pilkington over the vestry door.

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### MIDDLETON,

#### S. Leonard.

THIS is a good-sized Perpendicular church, superior to Prestwich, yet with some rather coarse work. It consists of a west tower, a nave and chancel, with side aisles, and a south porch. The tower is plain, and originally very low, with an embattled parapet, but has been surmounted by an ugly wooden turret. The whole of the body and aisles are embattled, but the south aisle is more richly finished, as well as wider than the northern, the battlements being panneled with quatrefoils, and there being an inscription, "Ric Assheton et Anna uxor." The south porch has a rich ogee doorway with panneling about it. The windows are all poor and late Perpendicular, with depressed arches, and some nearly flat; that at the east end is of seven lights, the others of three lights; the clerestory, which extends quite to the east end, has square-headed windows of three lights set very close. There is no architectural distinction of chancel, but the division is formed by a good wood screen with open tracery, of eight parts, and in the lower portion bold wood sculpture with the arms of Assheton, &c. There are also rather elegant parcloses screens north and south of the chancel, with a

cornice of vine leaves. At the east end of the south aisle is a small low vestry, which has a panneled battlement. There are six pointed arches on each side, of which one is within the chancel; the pillars are octagonal. One arch on the north has a moulding of early work, with billeted ornament—the trace of an earlier building. There is also some appearance of Norman work in the tower. There is an original vestry at the south-east, open to the interior with a descent from the sacrairum. In a north window is some stained glass, with the inscription, “Ric Assheton et Anna uxor qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt M.CCCC.” The font is a plain octagonal basin on a stem of like form. There are some remains of ancient wood stalls, and carved figures at the ends of the seats. There are west and side galleries; at the west end a very good organ; in the south gallery a frightful tawdry pew belonging to Lord Suffield. The situation of the church on an abrupt eminence is striking.

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1892.

The greater part of the church was built by Cardinal Langley. The Norman archway of his tower was discovered when the galleries and plaster were removed; it appears to be early work, clumsily rebuilt into a pointed arch. The capitals are covered with what seems to be axework carving, billets, fluted work, and cable moulding. The arch consists for the most part of chevrons irregularly built in. It is conjectured that this archway reversed formed the west entrance of the Norman church. The clerestory and south aisle were built in 1524 by Richard and Anna Assheton. The full inscription on the outside wall of the south aisle is “Ric Assheton et Anna uxor ejus, Anno Dm M.D.XXIII.”

The wooden cap was erected on the top of Langley's tower in 1709.

The church is late and debased Perpendicular. The present east end window of five-lights (good Perpendicular) was put in in 1847, when the east and part of the south walls of the chancel were rebuilt. The screen is in eight parts, with a double doorway in the nave. It

evidently extended across the whole width of the church until it was cut down and mutilated to make way for galleries. The portion across the south aisle, in front of the Assheton chapel, has been entirely removed. That on the north, guarding the Rector's chapel (now used as an organ chamber), still remains, with an old poor box attached.

The galleries were removed and the church re-seated in 1868. The entrance to the vestry on the south-east from the sacrairum was altered to the south-east corner of the Assheton chapel in 1872.

Brasses :—

1. Male and female figures: "In memory of Richard Assheton, Esq., Lord of Middleton, and Mary his wife"—their six sons, on a small brass—and two daughters, on another small brass, "1618."

2. There were four figures, a lady and three husbands, 1531, but one representing a husband disappeared during the restoration of the church.

3. Ecclesiastic in vestments holding a chalice: "Hic jacet Magister Edmund Assheton, Rector, istius ecclesiae qui obiit xx die Mensis Augusti A.D. M.D.XXII. L'ra Dominicalis C. ejus a'æ p.pitietur Deus."

4. Probably the most ancient in the series. A knight and lady in Edwardian armour and dress; below, a small brass containing the Assheton arms quartered with the Barton, and below this two others representing seven sons and six daughters.

5. Removed into the chancel for safety, from the Assheton chapel: "Ralph Assheton, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife. He was commander of the Parliamentary forces in Lancashire, and died in 1650." Above are two small brasses, coats of arms, and below two, representing three sons and three daughters.

The helmet, sword, spurs, and banner of Sir Richard Assheton, which he dedicated to S. Leonard on his return from Flodden Field, hang in the Assheton chapel.

In the south window of the chancel of two lights, built in 1847, is a group of seventeen archers kneeling, and the chaplain, Henry Taylyer, in blue jackets, with bows and quivers—the Middleton bowmen who were at Flodden Field. This ancient glass was originally in a three-light window in the north aisle.

The registers begin in 1541.

There is a peal of eight bells; six were cast by Rudhall, of Gloucester, and two have lately been added—(1) “Peace and good neighbourhood, A.R., 1714;” (2) “Prosperity to all our benefactors, A.R., 1714;” (3) “Abr. Rudhall cast us all, 1714;” 4, 5, 6, and 7 have various names; (8) “There shall be upon the bells Holiness to the Lord, 1891.”

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## HUYTON.

**S. Michael.**

1857.

A LARGE church of late Perpendicular work and some parts debased, consisting of nave with aisles, chancel, and western tower. A large part of the outer walls has been rebuilt, and many of the windows are poor modern Gothic. The tower is fair Perpendicular, embattled, with corner buttresses and four pinnacles, and a band of panelling. The west doorway has fair mouldings, and over it a window with ogee crocketed canopy. The tower arch to the nave is lofty, and springing straight from the wall. The nave has on each side an arcade of five pointed arches, with octagonal columns. The roof of the nave is of low pitch, but has panneled spandrels. The clerestory has square windows of three lights, late, and without foliation. The chancel seems to be debased, of the time of James I., and has a good open roof of that period, or probably later. On the frieze of the chancel roof is an inscription, with date 1647. The east window is of five lights, debased in character. Between the nave and chancel is part of the rood screen, of late Perpendicular carved wood work, with ogee arch, tracery, and good cornice. There are two obituary windows of modern stained glass. An organ in the west gallery. The font has a panneled octagonal bowl. The pulpit and reredos seem to be constructed of pieces of Flemish wood carving brought from different parts. On the north of the churchyard is a mausoleum of the seventeenth century.

1893.

The north wall was taken down in 1815; east and west walls in 1822. The tower has eight pinnacles, surmounted with small metal flags representing coats of arms. The chancel roof is a curious hammer-beam roof, ceiled in between. The screen is probably of the date 1460, but was pulled down in 1647, and repaired in 1663. It is said to have formed the division between the Harrington chapel and the church proper. The organ is in the chancel.

Another font of very early Norman (possibly Saxon) work was discovered beneath the tower during the restoration in 1873, on St. Michael's Day. This is probably the font of the foundation; it now stands at the east end of the south aisle. Near it is a marble effigy (unknown). The pulpit and reredos of Flemish wood carving are now removed.

The registers begin in 1578. There is a peal of six bells. The curfew bell is rung from the first Thursday after the 12th of October, and continues ringing each evening to the 25th of March.

Silver communion plate:—Old flagon, with crest on lid and coat of arms in front; two old silver dishes, with a crest and inscription in the centre, “The gift of Dorothy Case”; an old chalice, with crest and coat of arms on the front, at back the inscription, “The gift of Capt John Case of Redhassles, Anno Domini, 1695”; a large old paten; a small old paten, with crest and coat of arms on the bottom of the base. Two modern chalices 1874.

The crest and coat of arms above are those of the “Case” family, who originally resided at “The Red Hazels” (“Redhassles”) in this parish.

There is a brass in memory of Elizabeth Farren, Countess of Derby, wife of Edward, twelfth Earl of Derby, who died April 23rd, 1829.

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**BURNLEY.****S. Peter.**

1860.

**T**HIS church has been so altered as to retain very little indeed of the original work, and it seems to have been so metamorphosed from a mean low building into a stately and

elegant town church, that it is not easy to decide on what may be a part of the original construction. The present plan is a nave and chancel, each with aisles quite to the east end, and not architecturally divided, and a tower at the west end of the nave. The outer walls seem to have been raised and altered prior to the last great alterations, and possibly were re-constructed so as to widen the original aisles. They now present two tiers of windows, of which the lower are square-headed, the upper pointed obtusely, but all of a kind of plain debased character, without foils. The interior is lofty and elegant, and in many respects, under the circumstances, is satisfactorily arranged. The arcades are modern and lofty—seven arches on each side, of which two are within the chancel, with tall light octagonal piers; the two arches in the chancel are lower than the others. The clerestory, also new, has square-headed windows, and there is a fair open roof, that in the chancel being of more ornate character, with pierced spandrels. There are stalls for a chorus cantorum in the chancel. The east window has Perpendicular tracery, of five lights, filled with fair new stained glass. The chapel of the Towneleys, north of the chancel, has some square-headed debased windows, with original stained glass, and contains a sepulchral slab with sword and cross. There is an eagle lectern, and a stone pulpit. The font is original—late Perpendicular—the bowl octagonal, with panels and armorial shields and emblems. There are galleries all along the aisles, but all the seats below are free. An upper gallery at the west end contains a large organ. The tower is original, and looks too small for the church in its enlarged and improved state. It seems to be late Perpendicular, has battlement and small crocketed pinnacles—a stair turret at the south-east; the west window of three lights; the doorway is continuous, with hood; the belfry windows of two lights, and under the battlement a kind of block corbel table, of rough and late character.

1892.

The chancel was lengthened in 1873, and the stalls removed, being replaced by oak choir benches. Vestries and an organ chamber have been added at the east end of the south aisle. The outer wall on the south side was rebuilt in 1790.

The sepulchral slab with sword and cross is in the Stansfield chapel, at the east end of the south aisle. The eagle lectern, which was of carved oak, has given place to one of brass.

All the seats are free. A new organ has been erected in a chamber over the vestries at the east end of the south aisle. The lower part of the tower is original ; it was raised thirty feet in 1803.

The registers begin in 1562.

There is a peal of eight bells—seven of them have date 1802, and Psalm xcvi. v. 5, “Shew yourselves joyfull unto the Lord all ye lands and give thanks. Thos. Mears of London.”

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#### BOLTON-LE-MOORS.

St. Peter.

1843.

THIS church in general arrangement resembles Dean, but the work is coarser, and with more of modern alteration. The tower is embattled, and very plain; the body is not embattled. The south porch has the date 1694, and the aisles have the appearance of similar debased work. The clerestory windows are square-headed, most others have been altered badly, except that at the east end, which is of seven lights, with depressed arch. There is no chancel arch ; on each side of the body are five good pointed arches, springing from rather elegant clustered piers of the usual Perpendicular kind. The most eastern of these may be considered as within the chancel, there being parclose screens enclosing the east end of each aisle. There was also a rood loft screen, which is gone, and the parcloses much mutilated. The roof has rather good panneling, with flowered bosses and emblems. In the chancel are several good stalls, with wood sculpture of emblems, crests, and on the

reverse sides of the seats, among which is seen the Derby crest, the eagle and child. The altar and its furniture very handsome. There are deep galleries along both aisles, and a good organ.

The Parish Church of Bolton was rebuilt entirely by Peter Ormrod, Esq., and consecrated S. Peter's Day, 1871, on a grand and sumptuous plan. It consists of a lofty nave and chancel, each with aisles, north and south transeptal chapels, ranging with the aisles, and a tower on the north side, forming a porch below. The whole of Decorated character. The nave is very wide and lofty, and has a good wood roof. There are five bays of tall pointed arches on clustered piers, the eastern arch opening to the transepts rather loftier. The chancel arch is similar, and the chancel of three bays. The organ in the north aisle. The chancel has a fine wood groined roof, coloured artistically; the chancel fitted with stalls for the choir; the altar cloth very rich. The windows have all good tracery, in the aisles of three lights, those at the ends very large. The seats all open, of oak, and the pulpit also of wood. The tower has pinnacles and plain parapet.

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1892.

A handsome reredos, with fresco of the Last Supper, has been erected. The organ, which has been enlarged, is now a very fine instrument.

When the old church was taken down in 1866, stones were discovered which showed that before it there must have been two churches at least.

A Saxon cross in three pieces was found under the tower. In accordance with Professor Browne's suggestion, the pieces have been re-united, and the cross re-erected, and placed inside the church, by the entrance in the north aisle. It is now, as it originally was, except a small piece of new stone inserted to support the head. On the base is inscribed: "This ancient cross was re-erected by J. A. Atkinson, vicar, 1890."

Amongst the pre-Norman stones discovered were—the broken head of an Irish cross of the circular type, probably of the tenth century; part of the shaft of a cross; a representation of Adam and Eve, the apple between their lips, and an upturned hand; a stone, with carving of a nondescript monster. Amongst the other stones dug up were—an early slab, with rude cross, a key at the head, and a sword at the foot; a stone coffin; the remains of a recumbent female figure, under crocketed canopy, habited like an abbess of the 14th century. All these, and others, are preserved in a room in the tower.

Three of the old oak stalls from the chancel of the former church have been restored, and placed by the present vicar in the chapel which has been formed at the east of the chancel aisle of the new church. The stall on the north side has a finial attached (representing an angel holding the two tables), and a miserere (a clothed angel with outspread wings, bearing a shield); the other two stalls on the south side have misereres, one a twig of oak with acorn, the crest of the Bartons of Smithills Hall—the other the eagle and child, the Stanley crest.

The registers begin in 1587.

A brass in the vestry has the inscription—

Infra depositæ sunt Exuviaæ Gulielmi Baguley  
de Oakenbottom et Kersley generosi,  
Domini de Acres in Mancunio,  
Viri vere probi et pii  
Sine fuko fastu et fallaciis  
Obit Dec. 31, A.D. 1725,  
Ætatis suæ 56.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Novissimo testamento legavit Scholæ erudiendis pau- peribus in Breightmet fundandæ	-	-	200 00 00
Simili Scholæ in Mancunio fundandæ	-	-	200 00 00
Pauperibus de Kersley	-	-	50 00 00
Pauperibus de Outwood	-	-	50 00 00
Pædagogo de Ringley	-	-	40 00 00
Æditimo de Ringley	-	-	20 00 00
Ad parandum panem et vinum in Eucharistiam ibidem	20	00	00

Abi Lector et fac similiter.

[Coat of arms.]

Silver Communion plate—two flagons with inscription, “Hoc et alterum Dono donavit Thomas Marsden, armiger, 1716;” two chalices, “This and another chalice new made 1712 of a chalice given by Mr. Nath. Hulton of London, to the Parish of Boulton, Anno Dom. 1677;” two salvers, “This with another salver was made (A.D. 1712) of a chalice given to Bolton Church by Mr. John Seede of London, A. Dmi. 1655;” a large salver without inscription; large and very handsomely enriched silver gilt alms dish, “dedicated to the glory of God for the service of the Parish Church of Bolton, by Eliza, wife of Peter Ormrod, S. Peter’s Day, 1871—Honour the Lord with thy substance;” paten and two chalices silver gilt, 1884.

There is a peal of eight bells with inscriptions—on the tenor, “I to the Church the living call, and to the grave doe summons all, Henry Bagley made me 1669; four have “Henry Bagley of Ecton by Northampton, made me 1699;” two have “John Rudhall, Gloucester, fect 1806;” and the remaining one has “The Rev. T. Bancroft, vicar, 1806, I. Rudhall, fect.”

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## HALSALL.

S. Cuthbert.

1845.

A HANDSOME church, consisting of a nave with aisles, a large chancel with vestry on the north, and a western tower with spire. This last feature bears a strong resemblance in its general arrangement to those of Aughton and Ormskirk. The tower is square in its lower part, octagonal above. It has in its lower portion buttresses; no west door, but at the west end a Perpendicular window of two lights, with square head, but arched over internally; above is a small single window. The octagon has on the alternate faces square-headed windows with labels, and two light tracery of transition character from Decorated to Perpendicular. The parapet of the tower is moulded. The spire, though not low, cannot be called very lofty, and the general effect of the steeple is deficient, from its smallness and want of boldness. It may

perhaps be considered Perpendicular. There is much Decorated work in the chancel and north aisle. The rest of the church is Perpendicular, with some modern barbarisms; the chief of which appear in the walls of the aisles, rebuilt in a pseudo-Gothic style, but the west windows still remain untouched, and are Decorated, of two lights. The nave is lofty, but has no clerestory. Over the east gable of the nave is a Saints' bell-cot, crowned by a pinnacle, and on either side it is flanked by a fine octagonal stair turret, crowned by a crocketed pinnacle, with tracery round it. The chancel is of very superior style, originally Decorated, but with some later features on the south side. The east end is fine, the window of five lights, with tracery of an intermediate character between Decorated and Perpendicular. The gable has a high pitch, and is flanked by pinnacles. Above the great window is a small single-light one, and on each side of it a niche, with fine canopy. The windows on the south side of the chancel have Perpendicular tracery of three lights, and dripstones with corbel heads. The buttresses of the chancel are square, and crowned by crocketed pinnacles. The south porch is Perpendicular, and embattled—within it a door with continuous mouldings, and head corbels to the hood. The tower arch to the nave is very narrow, rising from semi-octagonal columns. The nave is divided from each aisle by four lofty pointed arches, springing from octagonal columns. The nave roof is plastered, except the ridge, which has some bosses. The aisles have sloped roofs. The chancel arch may be Decorated—has a hood on corbels, and fine mouldings, with two orders of shafts with foliated capitals. There is a large space between the last arch on each side of the nave and the chancel wall, and the original stone corbels remain under the roof of the aisles. The chancel is large and fine, and both within and without very beautiful—the external work of the highest order. The roof has the ridge piece moulded, and also the cornice, with some flowered bosses. On the south of the chancel are three Perpendicular sedilia, cinque-foiled, with hoods having corbel heads.

Eastward of them is a piscina with octagonal bowl, trefoiled, and containing a Bishop's head with foliage, and westward of the sedilia is a Perpendicular tomb encroaching upon them, of later date, with embattled cornice, and alabaster figures of a knight and lady. In the north wall of the chancel is a very fine Decorated tomb, the canopy of which rises to some height, in triangular form, with crockets and finial, and pinnacles on each side ; within the canopy is a cinque-foiled arch, above which, in the point of the canopy, is a pierced trefoil—the whole of the mouldings bold and fine, and the foliage of most beautiful execution. Beneath it is the alabaster effigy of a man, probably the founder. There is an elegant door on the north, with continuous mouldings and elegant wood tracery, of late Decorated character, opening to the vestry ; also a small door on the south. There are also some elegant Perpendicular wood stalls, with desks and misereres, in the chancel. The vestry has single three foiled windows, and in its east wall a square recess, probably an aumbry, also a trefoiled piscina. At the east end of the north aisle is a small ogee piscina, trefoiled. There is some painted glass both in the chancel and the windows at the end of the aisles. The font is modern. There is a large west gallery, in which is a finger organ, erected in 1819. Adjoining the south side of the tower is a building occupied as a school, erected, according to an inscription, in 1593, in a debased style.

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1892.

The spire was rebuilt in 1852, and is of fair proportion, though not carried up to the height originally intended. The nave is of the same style as the chancel, though not of so good a character. The north and south aisles were rebuilt in 1886 to replace the pseudo-Gothic work of 1751 and 1824. The new aisles have square-headed windows, in the Decorated style. The west window of the north aisle, and the east window of the south aisle, are original, and remain untouched as good specimens of Decorated windows of two lights. The niche, with fine

canopy, is on the north side of the small window above the great window. There was a corresponding one on the south side, but it was only a modern imitation, and was removed at the restoration in 1872. The south porch was rebuilt in the Decorated style in 1886, and a new open roof, showing the oak timbers, was substituted for the old one. The Perpendicular tomb (which does not now encroach on the sedilia), is probably that of Sir Henry Halsall and his wife, 1523. The alabaster effigy in the tomb on the north side of the chancel is that of an ecclesiastic, and seems to have been brought from some other place, being too large for its present position. There is a doorway on the north with continuous mouldings, and a door of the original wood work, with tracery ; the vestry into which it opens has originally been a chantry or chapel. There is also a piscina at the east end of the south aisle. The remnants of old glass have been made up into patchwork, and placed in the east and west windows of the aisles. The font, though modern, is on the old base. The west gallery was removed in 1886. A good organ is placed in a chapel on the north of the chancel. The building on the south side of the tower was Halsall's Grammar School, erected by Edward Halsall in 1593, but is now used as a vestry.

The registers begin in 1609, but are imperfect until the Restoration (1661), since which they are complete.

Silver communion plate :—Chalice and paten, 1609 ; chalice and paten, 1641, on chalice “The gift of Jane Loe, widdow, to the parish of Hallshaw in Lancashire ;” large flagon and paten, 1730, “The gift of John Plumb of Downholland ;” two small cups, “The gift of Bridget and Alice Blundell, M.DCCC.XXV.”

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### STANDISH.

#### *St. Wilfrid.*

THIS church has a west tower with spire, a nave and chancel with side aisles, and south porch. The steeple is part of the original church, with the exception of the spire, and consists of a tower, square below and octagonal above, with a Decorated west window, and plain door, and two-light belfry windows ; on

the embattled parapet are armorial bearings. The spire is lofty, and seems to have been added when the body was rebuilt, but the tower is low and small, and scarcely rising above the clerestory, produces rather an awkward effect. The body of the church was rebuilt by Richard Moody, rector, in 1584, and is remarkable as a specimen of that date, when very little church building was carried on. The proportions are fine and good, and the form altogether ecclesiastical, upon an ancient model, so that the general effect is very good, but in the details appear several symptoms of debased style, though Gothic forms are used. The whole of the body and porch are embattled ; the porch is of two stories, and in it is a small basin like a benatura, very remarkable if added in 1584. The windows on the north side, and those of the clerestory, have late Perpendicular tracery, of a style common in Lancashire and Cheshire. The east window of the chancel, and those of the south aisle, have very bad tracery, the former of five lights. On each side of the chancel arch are tall octagonal stair turrets, with conical tops, leading to the leads of the roof, and resembling rood turrets. The interior is spacious, wide, and imposing in height. The nave is divided from each aisle by five wide and large pointed arches, springing from circular columns with square bases and capitals, at the angles of which last are four balls, bespeaking a debased style of architecture. The chancel arch is a large one of the same kind. The chancel has on each side two arches like those in the nave, but lower. The clerestory windows are of four lights. The chancel extends eastward of the aisles, and has two tiers of three-light windows on each side. There are very good wood ceilings coeval with the church, divided into paneled compartments, with bosses, enriched with foliage and shields, and beams rather elegantly moulded, resting on carved wood brackets. The north aisle roof is plainer than the rest, that of the nave and south aisle of chancel much richer, the ribs in lozenge form, and the bosses have shields with arms of Standish, the owl (the crest of Standish), &c. Some of the brackets are inscribed.

There are several ends of seats with kind of trefoil heads, with dates 1625, and others about the same time, some benches are open, some of the ends incorporated in pews. In the chancel over one of the northern arches is an inscription:

[ ANNO DM  
1584. R. MOODY.]

On the north side of the chancel is the tomb of the said Richard Moody, the first protestant rector, and founder of the present church. This is rather remarkable, and of unusual character for that period ; there being on the tomb the effigy of the presbyter, recumbent, in sacerdotal robes, and in attitude of prayer, with a dog at his feet. The following lines are inscribed : "As you are I was, and as I am you shall be," and in a recess on the side of the tomb a curious bas-relief representing two angels, one pulling at each end of a winding sheet containing a corpse. One figure is nearly obliterated, and the head of the other angel has been destroyed. Immediately opposite is a large tomb to one of the family of Wrightington, 1658. The altar has a fine yellow marble slab, but the wood work is poor ; it was put up in 1693. The pulpit is a very elegant one, with much wood carving, shields, &c., and the following inscription : "Necessitas mihi incumbit vae mihi si non evangelizem—Ex sumptibus W. Leigh, Rec., 1616," and on the door "W. Leigh, Rector, donum dedit Deo, 1616."

The font is an octagonal bowl with late and bold panneling, with *multifoils* upon eight clustered columns. There is a large marble monument by Bacon, to James Watt of Liverpool, with well-executed figures of Industry and Commerce. There is a north gallery, and one at the west end, containing a good organ by Bishop, erected in 1843. The tower arch pointed and small.

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1892.

The north and west galleries have been removed. The Wrightington tomb is that of Sir Edward Wrightington, knt., with recumbent effigy in

alabaster. A marble tablet to one of the defenders of Lathom House has the inscription :

H. S. E.	
Edwardus Chisnall Armiger	
Vir illustrissimus	
Caroli Regis et Martyris	
Sub auspiciis, Tribunus,	
Fortis Monarchiae } Vindex	
Doctus Religionis }	
In obsidione Lathamensi	
Mortarium Ignivomum	
A perduellibus fortiter abripuit,	
Historia quam scripsit catholica	
Ecclesiam Anglicanam	
Vere catholicam	
Etiam nunc tuetur.	
Obiit 3 non. Mart,	
Anno salutis 1653,	
Ætatis 35.	
Tantæ virtutis et pietatis memor	
Filius natu maximus	
Edwardus Chisnall	
de Chisnall, Miles	
Hoc Marmor.	
R.                          P.	

On a brass is recorded :—

The memorial  
 Of a lady equally conspicuous for her piety and birth  
 Mary Lathom,  
 Descended from the illustrious family of  
 Ashton of Middleton,  
 After living 30 years in pious and chaste celibacy  
 She was united in holy wedlock  
 To Paul Lathom,  
 Pastor of this church.  
 And after this marriage was blessed by Providence

With three sons and one daughter  
Who survived their parents.  
The pious soul of their dear mother  
Was translated to Heaven,  
In the pains of child birth,  
More to the loss of the bereaved husband and tender offspring  
Than of her own.

The remains of her earthly tabernacle  
Are here preserved, expecting a happy resurrection  
At the appearance of our Lord Jesus.  
She died in the morning of the  
Second day of Augt., 1656. Aged 41.

The registers begin in 1558. There is a peal of six bells.

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### CHILDWALL.

All Saints.

1857.

THIS church, if it were less disfigured by modern alterations, would have a grand and striking appearance from the beauty of its situation, which is singularly rural and pleasing, considering its vicinity to Liverpool. It consists of a nave with north and south aisles, and chancel and chapel on the south of the nave, and at the west end a tower and spire; also a plain old south porch, which has a pointed moulded doorway and a plain niche over it. The south aisle, which is ancient, is low and embattled, as is also the porch. The north aisle is entirely modern, lofty and quasi-Gothic. The nave has three modern arches, and light clustered piers on the north—on the south originally five narrow pointed arches, which are now altered and thrown into three—the piers octagonal, with moulded capitals. In the south aisle are some square-headed Perpendicular windows of two lights; over the south arcade a clerestory of late square windows. The chapel added on the south side has an

ugly Venetian window, and is quite debased. The tower arch is pointed and very plain. The chancel arch is also plain, springing at once from the wall. The chancel is low, and has been shortened. On its south side is a square-headed two-light window, which may perhaps be Decorated, and is shouldered. The east window is a modern Decorated one, and one on the north side resembles that on the south. A chapel is added on the north of the chancel. The chancel has lately been adorned with tiles of fine quality, and is fitted with stalls. The ceiling of the nave is flat. The pulpit new, of rather heavy Gothic wood carving, the reading desk panneled. The font a new one of marble, octagonal in form, with niches, etc. In the south aisle are two obtuse sepulchral arches and brasses, one to Henry Norris of Speke, and Clemence his wife, 1524. There is a north and west gallery. An organ with new case and diapered blue pipes. The old walls are of red sandstone. The spire was rebuilt in 1810. The east wall very ugly, with clumsy modern buttresses.

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1892.

All the flat ceilings have been removed and the old rafters exposed. The roof of the chancel is new. Since 1889 the mortar (clay mixed with straw), of early date, has been taken off the walls. The red sandstone walls are now of a rich pinky colour, and are "random rouble" of beautiful diversity. The old red sandstone font has been removed from an adjacent garden, where it was a flower stand. It appears to have been octagonal, and to have been re-chiselled to its present circular form. Four heads of the Evangelists have been found, and placed in the four corners of the ceiling of the porch. Some carved stones have been discovered, showing the present church to have been built from remains of a more ancient one; two Saxon or Early Norman, one of transition between Norman and Early English. There is a "squint" window.

The registers begin in 1557. There is a peal of six bells, 1720, with inscriptions: "I to the church the living call, and to the grave

do summons all." Silver communion plate: a flagon, two chalices, a large and small paten, 1779.

There is a brass, said to be Henry Norris and Clemence his wife. Two figures—a knight in plate armour, and a lady with a chain suspended from her girdle—both with hands clasped in attitude of prayer.

On a brass plate is inscribed:—"In memory of Henry Norris of Speke, Esqr, ob. July 7, 1524, ætat. 46, and of Clemence his wife, daughter of Sir R. Harrington, mar<sup>d</sup> July 8, 1500. Removed from the tomb of the Norris's, 1760 Placed here 1853."

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## MANCHESTER.

### Collegiate Church.

THIS is a singularly large and grand specimen of unmixed Perpendicular, rather late in the style, and with some partial re-edification of the outer walls. The plan comprises a large west tower, a nave, and choir, each with side aisles, and additional aisles to the nave formed by the throwing in of a line of chapels. On the north side of the choir is a large aisle or chapel called the Stanley chapel, and on the south side vestries and chapter house; at the east end, behind the choir, a small lady chapel. The tower has a finely panneled battlement, and pinnacles set at the angles in clusters of three, with single ones in the intermediate spaces. The belfry windows on each side are large, and divided by two transoms, each window of four lights, and the spaces about them richly panneled. The buttresses are well grouped, and ornamented with niches. The whole of the clerestory, which is continued to the east end of the choir, has a parapet of pierced paneling and small pinnacles surmounting the buttresses. Between the nave and chancel, in the clerestory, is an octagonal stair turret on the south, corresponding to the place of the rood loft. The south aisle has a plainer battlement and flowered cornice; on the north the eastern portion is not embattled. The windows of the aisles are uniformly of four

lights, with good tracery, and those towards the east have more depressed arches than the others. The clerestory windows are larger, all of five lights, and occupying nearly the whole of each space. The interior is imposing and magnificent, especially from its width, but the effect would have been finer had the nave been fitted with low open benches, though the pews are regular and on the whole good, but as the whole of the ground floor is free, this arrangement might easily have been effected. There are galleries occupying the outer aisle on each side of the nave, and one large one at the west end, in which is a considerable organ. The nave is used for the Sunday congregation; the choir for the daily service morning and afternoon; a gallery forming the division between the nave and choir, in which is set up a smaller organ for the daily use. The nave is divided from each of the inner aisles by six very elegant arches, having fine mouldings carried down extremely light piers, to which are also attached four small shafts. The spandrels of the arches contain quatrefoiled circles; above is a flowered cornice with Tudor flowers. The clerestory windows have also panneled spandrels, and between them are clustered shafts with foliated capitals, from whence spring the pierced wood brackets supporting the beams of the roof, each having under it an angel playing on a musical instrument. The whole arrangement of the arches and piers is extremely elegant. The tower arch is surmounted by niches and panelling. The roof of the nave has a flat wood ceiling in beautiful pannels, with rich foliated bosses. The arches opening to the outer side aisles are plainer, the line of chapels which once composed these aisles being thrown together; pews and galleries are inserted, and the nave holds a very large congregation, perhaps 3,500. The choir is similar in character to the nave both in style and general arrangement, and as near as possible equal in length, having six arches on each side. The roof of the choir is somewhat richer than that of the nave in its bosses and brackets. The appearance of the choir is further rendered magnificent by the beautiful wood tabernacle work of

the stalls, and the wood screens which are within the eastern arches. The stalls have crocketed ogee canopies, with much pierced tracery about them, and above runs a horizontal cornice with Tudor flowers, vine leaves, and grapes, which is continued along the screens beyond the stalls. These screens have crocketed ogee arches, with a good deal of pierced panelling. The general effect of the whole very rich, but the forms somewhat flattened, as might be expected from the Tudor period. The altar screen is not at the extreme east end of the choir, there being a small space left between it and the pointed arch opening to the quasi lady chapel, called the Chetham chapel. Over this arch is a large and fine window of seven lights, seen from the choir, and containing some fine pieces of painted glass. There are some similar pieces in many of the southern windows, which for the most part present internally a blank paneled compartment on each side, included within the same arch, and forming a part of the pattern of the window, and charged with niches—a very elegant arrangement, similar to one which is seen in Mold church. The Chetham chapel has a fine wood screen, but much mutilated, in the arch which opens to it; and its east window is flanked by niches, but the tracery of its windows is not rich or good. On the north side of the choir is a large and fine chapel built by James Stanley, Bishop of Ely, and warden of this church. It opens to the aisle by five pointed arches with light piers; in the soffit of some of them are canopied niches. The windows of this chapel have the same arrangement as that before described, and there is a projecting chantry containing the tomb of the Bishop, with his effigy in brass. The roof of the Stanley chapel is plain. The chapter house on the south side of the choir is a handsome polygon, and adjoining it is a vestry. The windows good, and contain fine pieces of stained glass. There are some traces of brasses in the choir.

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1892.

The church was collegiate in 1421, in the reign of Henry V., by

Thomas, Lord de la Warre. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, S. George of England, and S. Denis of France.

John Huntingdon, the first warden, began the choir, and left money to finish it; most of the present choir is the work of Warden Stanley. Edward VI. dissolved the college in 1547—it was refounded by Mary in the same year. Elizabeth changed its dedication to Christ's College. Charles I., in 1635, granted a charter which was drawn up by Laud. It became the cathedral of the diocese of Manchester in 1847.

The cathedral has been in the hands of the restorer on and off all this century. The greater part of it has been either rebuilt or recased with stone. The earlier restorations were external, and dealt with the choir and its chapels. In 1864 the foundation stone of a new tower was laid, and it was opened on Whit-Sunday, 1868; its height is 115 feet, with pinnacles 24 feet—it is fifteen feet higher than the old tower, and is built of millstone grit. The old west arch into the nave is retained. Since 1882 the nave, with its columns and arches, has been renewed, the clerestory recased with stone, the roof restored, the north-west and south-west corners of the nave rebuilt, new north porch with registry and south porch erected, the roof of the choir restored, the floor of the nave laid with marble, and chairs substituted for benches. All galleries have been removed. The organ (a fine one) is in a richly decorated gallery, which separates the choir from the nave. The exquisite stalls in the choir, erected by Warden Stanley and Richard Beck in 1508, are thirty in number, with misereres elaborately carved. The Bishop's throne is modern.

The chapels in the nave were: On the north, S. James' chantry (Strangeways or Ducie chapel), 1507; Holy Trinity chantry (William Radcliffe of Ordsall), 1498. On the south, S. Nicholas' chantry (Trafford chapel), before 1465; S. George's chantry (William Galley), 1508.

In the choir, on the north, S. John the Baptist's chantry, founded by James Stanley, Bishop of Ely (Derby chapel); Ely chantry (Sir John Stanley), 1513. On the south, Jesus' chantry (Byrom chapel), Richard Bexwyke, 1506. On the east of this is the octagon chapter house, beyond which, eastward, is the Memorial chapel with recumbent effigy of Dr. James Fraser, second Bishop of Manchester; at the east end of the choir is the Lady chapel, S. Mary's (Chetham), 1518.

The registers begin in 1573. There is a peal of ten bells. On the

seventh bell is inscribed "Abraham Rudhall, bell founder—God save the Queen and the church, 1706;" on the eighth, "To all our benefactors [to] the church, let all say amen—prosper it. We were all cast in Gloucester, 1706."

There is a fine brass of the first warden, John Huntingdon, hidden beneath the choir, with the inscription over his head : "Dñi dilexi decore' (domus) tuæ." Part only remains of the inscription beneath, which was, "Hic jacet Joh'es Huntingdon Bacalaureus in decretis primus Magister sive custos istius collegii qui novo construxit istiam cancellam qui obiit xi<sup>o</sup> mensis Novemb' anno Dni mill'mo CCCCLVIII cui' a' i' æ p.' pitetur Deus Amen."

In the Ely chapel is the altar tomb of James Stanley, warden of the Collegiate church and Bishop of Ely, with a brass and inscription. The Bishop is in his vestments with mitre, his right hand raised in benediction, his left holding his pastoral staff. The inscription is :

"Off yir charite pray for the soule of  
James Stanley sūtyme buship of Ely  
and Warden of this Colige of Manchester  
which decessed oute of this transitere  
world the xxii daye of March the yer of  
oure Lord God MCCCCXV upon  
whos soule and all cristen soules Jhesu  
have mercy  
Vive Dō gratus, toto mūdo tumulatus,  
Crimine mūdat' semp' transire paratus.  
Filii hoīi usque quo gravi corde, ut quid  
Diligite vanitate' et quærit' mendaciū.  
Utinam saperent et intelligerēt ac  
Novissimo provider't."

The west end of the choir was the burial place of the Radcliffes of Ordsall. There was a triangular brass plate on the floor of the choir, with inscription giving names of the Radcliffe family, shields with coats of arms being appended to the plate. Next to this were effigies of a knight and lady under canopies, with children below, and further eastwards, a knight with sword and lady in hood and mantle, with children below.

In the lady chapel was the figure of a knight in armour with sword, and a lady in mantle, with hands joined over her breast.

The triangular brass plate, the effigy of a knight, and part of the figure of a knight, two effigies of ladies without heads, and a canopy, are now in the Chapter house.

Brasses in the north aisle of the choir :

“ Hic adjacet corpus Antonij Mosley,  
Mercatoris, qui obijt 25<sup>o</sup> Martij a<sup>ño</sup> D<sup>ñi</sup>  
1607 a<sup>ño</sup> ætatis suæ 70, habens tempore  
Mortis suæ p Alicia uxorem suam superstite  
5 filios viz Oswaldv, Franciscv, Edwardv,  
Richardv, et Rowlandv, et tres filias,  
viz : Helenam, Aliciam, et Annam.”

Antony is kneeling on the left of a prie dieu with five sons behind ; Alicia is kneeling on the right of it, with three daughters behind ; over the prie dieu the Mosley arms, a chevron inter three mill picks ; crest, an eagle displayed.

“ Hic adjacet Corpus Oswaldi Mosley,  
De Ancoates armigeri, qui obijt 9<sup>o</sup> die Novembris  
An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ñi</sup> 1630, Anno ætatis suæ 47, habens  
tempore mortis suæ per Annam uxorem  
suam supstitem, 5 filios, viz Nicholæ, Edwardum,  
Oswaldv, Samuelv, et Franciscv, et tres  
filias, viz Annam, Margaretæ, et Mariæ.”

Oswald is kneeling on the left of a prie dieu, with five sons behind ; Anna on the right of it, with three daughters behind. Arms, Mosley as before, quartering a fesse between three eagles displayed ; crest as before.

Humphrey Chetham, the munificent founder of Chetham's Hospital and Library, was buried, it is supposed, in the Lady (Chetham) chapel. In the burial register is the entry : “ October 12th, 1653, Humphrey

Chetham, of Clayton, Esq." There was no memorial of him until 1853, when a striking marble statue of him was given by Mr. George Pilkington, an old Chetham boy. Humphrey Chetham is represented sitting, in the costume of his time, holding in his hand his will, "In the name of God, Amen, the 16<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1651, I Humphrey Chetham of Clayton"—a boy is at the base of the pedestal with a book in his hand, and in it the passage: Ps. 112, v. 9, "He hath dispersed abroad and given to the poor;" "His righteousness remaineth for ever." On one side of the pedestal is an inscription, "Humfredo Chetham Hospitii et Bibliothecæ fundatori D.D. gratus alumnus 1853;" on the other side, "He that followeth after righteousness and mercy findeth life, righteousness, and honour." Prov. xxi. v. 21.

In the same aisle is a recumbent effigy of Hugh Birley, Esq., M.P. for Manchester, a good and generous churchman.

William Hulme, of Hulme Hall and Kersley, the liberal founder of the Brazenose Exhibitions for poor Bachelors of Art, and the endower of the Bolton Lectureship, was buried in the Hulme chapel, which used to project from Jesus' chantry, but which no longer exists.

Against the east wall was a flagstone with the arms of Hulme and an inscription. There is now a brass in the library, with the coat of arms, and inscription, "William Hulme of Hulme, Esq. Buried October ye xxix<sup>th</sup> M.DC.XCI. ætat suæ LXI."

Silver Communion plate: four flagons, "Deo et ecclesiæ Mancuniensi Sacrumanno 1780, Joannes Sandiford D.D.D.;" large dish, "The gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Cartwright, widdow, to ye Collegiate Church of Manchester, Anno Dom 1715;" large salver, "This belongs to the Collegiate Church, and was bought at the Parish Charge Anno Dom 1673;" four small patens, two with "This belongs to the Collegiate Church of Manchester, and was bought at the Parish Charge, Anno Dom, 1676"; the other two with "Deo et ecclesiæ Mancuniensi Sacrumanno 1708, Joannes Sandiford D.D.D.;" two chalices, "given to the Church of Manchester by Margaret Nugent, Widdowe, 1626;" two chalices, "This belongs to the Collegiate Church of Manchester;" large embossed pitcher, "The gift of Mrs. Mary Holbrook to the Collegiate Church of Manchester, 1701;" small flagon; silver gilt chalice with jewels and mosaics; and paten, "In loving memory of Charles Richardson, Canon of the Cathedral, born March 7, 1806, died May 15,

1874, 'He that believeth in Me though he were dead, yet shall he live ; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die'."

A beautiful alabaster pulpit has lately been presented by Mr. Chancellor Christie (President of the Chetham Society) and Mrs. Christie.

A sculptured stone with figure of angel—and another with four hearts, probably Saxon, have been found during the restorations.

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# The Forty-ninth Report

(10th of the NEW SERIES)

OF THE

## COUNCIL OF THE CHETHAM SOCIETY,

*Read at the Annual Meeting, held by permission of the Feoffees, in the  
Audit Room of Chetham's Hospital, on Thursday, the 5th of  
May, 1892, by adjournment from the 1st of March.*

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IT is matter of great satisfaction to the Council to be able to state that for the first time in the history of the Society there are no volumes in arrear. During the past year three volumes have been actually issued to the members, namely, the second for the year 1889-90, and the two for the year 1890-91, while both those for 1891-2 are partially printed, and will be completed before the close of 1892.

Of the three volumes issued during the past year, two of them are the continuation of works which have been for sometime in progress, namely, the second volume of Canon Raines' *Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester*, edited by DR. RENAUD, and the third volume of the *Minutes of the Manchester Presbyterian Classis, 1646-1661*, edited by MR. SHAW. The general character of these books has been sufficiently indicated in former Reports of the Council, but the concluding volumes are even more interesting than those which preceded them. The Fellows of the Collegiate Church of the last and present century, ending with Canon Clifton, the last who at the time of his election bore the title of "Fellow," were all men of mark in Manchester, and their lives form one of the most entertaining and

readable volumes issued by the Society. The notes and corrections of the Editor, and his gift of the portrait of Mr. Clayton, and the engraving of his school as it originally stood at the corner of Gravel Lane, Salford, have greatly added to the value of the work.

The concluding volume of the *Minutes of the Manchester Presbyterian Classis*, includes several Appendices of much value, especially one containing an account of the ministers mentioned in the work, which will be most useful to all who are interested in Lancashire men of the Commonwealth and the Protectorate. The Council hopes that the Minutes of the Bolton Classis (the only other Minutes known to exist in a fairly perfect form) may shortly follow.

Of COLONEL FISHWICK's *History of St. Michaels-on-Wyre*, being the second volume for 1890-91, all that need be said is that, with the exception of the small parish of Lytham, it completes the series of Histories of the parishes of the Fylde, of which Kirkham, Garstang, Bispham, and Poulton-le-Fylde have already appeared in the Society's publications, and it is marked by that care, accuracy, and fulness of detail, which have characterised the earlier volumes. The members are indebted to the Author for an engraving of the picturesque church of St. Michael, which forms the frontispiece to the book.

The *Chartulary of the Priory of Lancaster*, edited by MR. ROPER, will probably extend to two volumes. The greater part of the first is already printed, and a volume of *Lancashire and Cheshire Wills*, edited by MR. EARWAKER, is in the printer's hands. These two will form the volumes for 1891-2.

It is a matter of special satisfaction to the Council to announce that the completion of the long contemplated life of Humphrey Chetham, commenced by Canon Raines, has been undertaken by their Honorary Secretary, MR. C. W. SUTTON, whose articles on Lancashire Worthies in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, give rise to a well-grounded hope that he will produce a biography worthy as well of the Society as of its eponymous hero. It has been almost a discredit to the Council that this work has been so long delayed, and it is expected to form, most appropriately, one of the volumes for next year—the jubilee year of the Society.

In the *Athenaeum* of February 20th, 1892, Mr. George Neilson (Procurator-Fiscal, Glasgow; F.S.A., Scot.; author of *Trial by Combat*) gave

an account of a diary of Thomas Jollie (the well-known nonconformist minister, author of *The Surey Demoniac*), extending from 1670 to 1693. It is of value as well for the history of nonconformity in general, as of Lancashire in particular, and is referred to in the article upon Jollie in the last volume of the *Dictionary of National Biography*. The members will be pleased to know that Mr. Neilson has entrusted the manuscript to COLONEL FISHWICK, for the purpose of editing it for the Society. It seems to be of no less interest than Martindale's *Diary*, issued by the Society forty-seven years since.

The Council have under their consideration the question of printing the Visitation of Lancashire of 1567, with Randle Holme's corrections and additions to 1689, being the Harleian MS. 1987. Although this Visitation itself forms the subject of volume 81 of the Old Series of the Society's publications, the numerous additions by Randle Holme, and their great genealogical value make the manuscript well worth printing. The Council have some hope that Mr. George Grazebrook, F.S.A., joint editor with Mr. J. P. Rylands of the *Visitation of Salop*, printed by the Harleian Society, will undertake this work.

The printing of the Index to volumes 31-114 of the Old Series has now reached the close of the letter "L," thanks to MR. SUTTON's careful supervision.

The Society has lost by death during the past year an unusual number of old and distinguished members. The death of the Duke of Devonshire has deprived the Society not only of its most eminent member, one of its original "Patrons," but of one who took the greatest interest in its work, and who, by munificently bearing the entire cost of transcribing, editing, and printing the *Coucer Book of Furness*, rendered very great benefit to the Society and its members.

Sir Thomas Sowler acted as Auditor to the Society for some years, and was always ready to further its objects by any means in his power.

The Rev. W. E. Buckley, ex-Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, a native of Salford, achieved a high reputation as a student and editor of Early English literature.

In recording the death of Mr. Oliver Heywood, the Society joins with the whole City of Manchester in the deepest regret for one who was no less valued and beloved as a member of the Society than as a citizen and friend.

Nathaniel Eckersley, an ex-High Sheriff of Lancashire, C. H. Crompton-Roberts, an ex-High Sheriff of Monmouth, and Lewis Loyd, and W. C. Henry, M.D., F.R.S., members of old and respected Manchester families, are also among the members who have died during the past year.

The following further works are in progress :—

*The Lancashire Recusants of 1716: being a True List of the names of those convicted as Popish Recusants at the several Quarter Sessions within the County Palatine of Lancaster.* By JOSEPH GILLOW, Esq.

*The Poems and Common-place Book of John Byrom, including his Journal and Letters for the years 1730-31.* Edited by Dr. A. W. WARD, Principal of Owens College.

*Visitationes exemptæ jurisdictionis Abbatis et Conventu Beatiæ Mariæ Virginis de Whalley, A.D. 1500-1538.*

*History of the Chapelry of Newton.* By Rev. ERNEST F. LETTS, M.A.

*History of the Chapelry of Stretford.* By H. T. CROFTON, Esq.

*Notes on the Churches of Lancashire and Cheshire.* Edited by the Rev. Canon ATKINSON.

**Dr.**      *The Treasurer in Account with the Chetham Society, for the year ending February 29th, 1892.*      **Cr.**

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By 105 Subscriptions .....	£105 0 0	To C. Simms & Co.—
,, 155 Subscriptions collected for previous years .....	155 0 0	Vol. 22, "The Minutes of the Manchester Presbyterian Classis," Part II. £96 17 9
,, 8 Subscriptions paid in advance .....	8 0 0	,, 23, "Lives of the Fellows of the College of Manchester," Part II. .... 102 18 11
,, Books sold.....	26 4 0	,, 24, "The Minutes of the Manchester Presbyterian Classis," Part III. 104 8 8
,, Consol dividends on £200 stock.....	5 7 4	,, 25, "History of the Parish of St. Michaels-on-Wyre." ..... 127 15 9
,, Bank interest.....	6 2 7	,, Sundry printing, Carriage of Vols., Post-Cards, &c. 6 2 6
	<hr/> 305 13 11	,, Sutton and Co., for Carriage of Vols. in April..... 3 14 0
	<hr/>	,,     ,,     ,,     in October..... 4 17 1
	<hr/>	,, Guardian Fire Assurance Society ..... 1 5 0
	<hr/>	Balance in Bank Feb. 29th, 1892 ..... 447 19 8
,, Balance in Bank 1st March, 1891.....	334 5 6	..... 191 19 9
	<hr/>	£639 19 5
	<hr/>	£639 19 5

Audited and found correct, 17th August, 1892.

HENRY M. ORMEROD,  
J. HOLME NICHOLSON, } Auditors,  
WM. H. GUEST,  
J. JOS. JORDAN, Treasurer.

Ms. A.9.1. Vol. 1, p. 107

and the author of the present work.





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